Emigration

of the

Poor.

Vol. III.

Notes.

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Bequest of
Benjamin P. Hunt.
April 1877.

Established in 1820

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Facts and Notes

relating

to the

Redemptioners

and the

Early Emigration

of the

Poor to America.

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Vol. III.

214,906
Benj. P. Hunt,
Apr. 21, 1877.

Ireland: Social, Political and Religious. By Gustave de Beaumont. Edited by W. C. Taylor, L.L.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols. London, 1839.

Vol. ut.

In the reign of James I, the real or imaginary plot of the Earls of Tyrone & Tyrconnell, and Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, having been detected, the six northern counties which belonged to them (as sugerains) Donegal, Tyrone, Derry, Fermanagh, Cavan & Armagh, were confiscated to the crown; rather more than half a million of acres were thus placed at James' disposal. As, after Elizabeth's first confiscation, several of the English, on whom lands had been bestowed, had not entered on the possession, James permitted the Scots on this occasion to share with the English in the division of the confiscated estates, under the pretence that they were nearer Ireland, but in reality through partiality for his countrymen. p. 58.

James 1st confiscates 6 northern counties & peoples them with Scotch.

The Irish whose lands were confiscated, & the new English settlers who had been intermingled in Elizabeth's plan, were settled in distinct & separate districts.* It is from this colonization that the city of Londonderry, founded by the corporation of London, arose; from it also dates the Scotch & Presbyterian settlement in Ireland; & this starting point of puritanism in Ireland is too important not to be demonstrated. p. 95 59.

Puritanism in Ireland.

[Note. * Most of the Elizabethan settlers were attached to puritanism, as were also the Protestant clergymen sent over during her reign: hence the Irish church has

Elizabethan settlers attached to puritanism. Irish church more puritanic than English.

always been more deeply tinged with Calvinistic principles than the church of England.] p.60.

James desired to continue his plan, but there were no more lands to confiscate. It was easy to expel the Irish, but he wanted a motive, & his subtle spirit, he being according to Sully, the wisest fool in Europe, soon found one in the irregularity of the titles of the Native Irish to their lands. James deprived of their lands by a crowd of lawyers interested in their plunder, all whose titles were not strictly regular, & seized them for the crown. He thus obtained a vast number of estates, which he stocked with Protestant colonists, in place of the ruined Catholic proprietors p.60-1.

James confiscates the lands of those Irish whose titles were irregular.

In the month of October, 1641, the Irish of Ulster rose in masses & fell on the Protestants. At first not a single Scotchman was killed. They were new enemies, while the English were enemies of five centuries. p. 67.

1641. Irish kill English but spare Scotch.

Cause of this insurrection has been disputed. Inveterate hatred of England, - desire to recover their property, religious animosity, emulation of the Scots, who had forced a Presbyterian covenant from the king, leading the Irish to hope to extort a Catholic covenant, - fear of extermination, intrigues of continental Catholic powers - all these seem to me to have been motives,

Causes of insurrection of 1641.

Lords justices, refuse to put down rebellion.

It is believed that the Lords justices could have nipped the insurrection in its bud, but they chose to render it more terrible, & Beaumont refers to Warner, 108, to Leland 3d. 140, Hallam v. 279. p. 70.

Drogeda & Wexford put to the sword.

Cromwell's soldiers & speculators profit by the insurrection.

Two cities were pillaged; Cromwell's soldiers, who had served from his landing 1649, & the speculators who had advanced money on the security of the soil. The Irish Catholics were driven from the soil, expelled from the cities, and property & commerce passed into the hands of Protestants. p. 85.

Boyne. Catholics conquered.

In July 1690, at the Battle of the Boyne, Catholic Ireland fell in its last struggle with Protestant England. p. 90.

Protestants take possession of 10/11 of Ireland's cultivable land.

By the act of settlement two millions out of the seven millions of acres of cultivable land which Ireland contains, were left to the Catholics, & the Protestants, one to their four, possessed ten sevenths, one of the two millions above mentioned, being taken from the Catholics. p. 102.

England & Irish Protestants had separate interests.

The Catholics had two oppressors, the Protestants of Ireland who supported them, but these two had some times separate interests. p. 105.

England deemed, that in lending the strength of her arm to enable the Protestants of Ireland to maintain their ground, she might claim in turn an equivalent concession. A sort of tacit compact was then formed between England & the Irish Protestants, which

[illegible] expressed in the following terms:

England will aid the Protestants of Ireland, with all her might, to oppress the Catholics of that country, & keep them in servitude & misery; for which purpose she will place at their disposal her treasures, her arms, her parliament: in return for which, the Protestants agree to impoverish the land, & sacrifice her industry & commerce to England. In other words, England said to the Protestant faction, "Design in me the general interests of the country, & I will secure you dominion over the nation in which you live." The Irish Protestant answered, "I am willing to be your slave, provided you will aid me to tyrannise over others." [* It was, in fact, the argument of the fond father to the naughty child; "Take your physic, Master Tommy, & you shall have the dog to kick." The Irish Protestants took the physic, & kicked the Irish dogs, with a vengeance.]

England, in return, makes Protestants with arms & money to oppress Catholics. Protestants sacrifice Irish commerce & industry.

Thus the Irish Protestants were secured in the conquered country, & England was gratified in her two most ardent passions, religion & love of money. pp. 108 &c.

Poyning's law was thus the Union organization of this dependence of Ireland on the English government; but, before as well as after Poyning's law, the Irish parliament, though yielding to superior force, had always protested against it, & claimed its national inde-

The above was Poyning's law,

tendence, & the Irish parliament abandoned all the prerogatives; England declared it in a state of absolute subjection & it kept silence, p. 110.

Woolen manufacture in the South.

One branch of industry, had attained a high degree of perfection in Ireland at the close of the 17th century, & was especially a source of wealth to the southern provinces; this was the woolen manufacture. As the superiority of the Irish stuffs injured English fabrics, the parliament of England resolved that they should be annihilated.

destroyed.

This resolution, which included the ruin of Ireland, was transmitted to the Irish parliament & accepted. p. 118.

Chapter on Penal Laws.

Catholic worship abolished by law.

A law existed from the very commencement of the Reformation, which absolutely interdicted the exercise of the Catholic worship; this law had not been abolished, but its application was suspended; p. 116.

But at the same time that the practice of the Catholic worship - & the presence of the Catholic priest, were, at least, tacitly tolerated in Ireland, a law was passed

Priests & bishops banished in 1698.

commanding all Irish regular clergy, jesuits, friars, & bishops or others, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to depart the kingdom before March 1st. 1698, & be committed to gaol until transported; p. 117.

No steeple - no bell - no clerical dress allowed.

No external sign was allowed to indicate the spot where the Catholic rites were celebrated. No steeple should cater the eye of the vencer, no bell should sound its summons to prayer. The priest might remain in his parish, but he was refused his ecclesiastical title, & his professional

tress. Every infraction of these prohibitions incurred the penalty of transportation. p. 119.

If the priest would turn Protestant, the laws ceased to be severe & even became generous. The State offered an annuity of twenty pounds or a pelage, & when this prize appeared insufficient it was raised to thirty, & later to forty-eight pounds. p. 120.

Premiums on apostacy from Catholicism.

By the law of 2 Anne, ch. vi. sect. 26 & 27, "Pilgrimages & meetings at wells were deemed riots; magistrates commanded to destroy all crosses, pictures &c, wherever found, & occasion such perversions."

Crosses & pictures destroyed.

[The hostility of the Irish Protestant to the emblem of the cross is utterly incomprehensible to Englishmen; it is not allowed an ornament either outside their churches, so few of them, without secular demonstration, would believe that the symbol they so detest is erected on almost every church in England. Translator's note.] p. 121.

Irish Protestants hate crosses.

All Catholic schoolmasters were banished from the land, under penalty of death in case of return, the law granted the foresight still further, making a provision of 5 hundred sterling for the transportation of every Catholic teacher, school-master, or other to the West Indies. In 8 Anne c. III, sect. 11. "School masters & other infidels liable to transportation, shall, in three months, be order at assizes be transmitted to the next port & remain

Schoolmasters banished.

in gaol till transported".

Catholics forbidden to send children abroad to school.

To prevent richer Catholics from sending their children abroad, this was prohibited, without special license, under penalties of præmunire. Anne 11-ch. 6.

The road to honorable ambition was shut against the Catholic. He was incapable to parliament, (3rd William & Mary.) He was deprived of the elective franchise, 2nd Anne, ch. 6. sect. 24.) He could hold no commission in the army, navy, or no office under the crown. (See the celebrated test act, ch. 2nd Anne, ch. II, sect. 16.)

Could not vote, go to Parliament.

He was excluded from every liberal profession, except that of medicine. By the act of 1703, 2nd Anne, ch. 6. papists were incapable of purchasing manors, tenements, heridilaments, or any rents or profits, arising out of the same, or holding any lease for lives, or other lease whatever, or any term exceeding 31 years, if a papist held a farm, producing profit, greater than one third the amount of the rent, his right should immediately cease, & pass over to the next protestant who should discover the fact, p. 126.

Could not hold mortgages &c.

Farms whose profit was more than ⅓ the rent to be given up.

Holidays in the year limited to 33, exclusive Sundays, refusing to work on other days punished, 7 William III. ch. 14. p. 126

33 Holidays.

A Catholic was excluded from displaying luxuries, offensive to the Protestants, over whom he was raised by fortune. He was prohibited from owning a horse worth more than five pounds, so a Protestant could seize the best horse a Catholic had, by law, on the payment of that sum. (7 William III, ch. 5. sect. 10-11.)

Could not own a horse worth more than £5.

But in order to keep up a good breed of jobbers, Catholics were permitted to retain even those vast sums since the age of five years. pp. 127-128.

Losses by privateers to be paid by Catholics.

The loss, which Protestant merchants in Ireland from privateers, within a country, was at war with a strong potentate, as well as by all public robberies, should be indemnified by taxes levied on Catholics. 9 Geo. II. ch. 6.

By the tenth clause of the Act of 1703, the estate of a papist not having a Protestant heir is ordered to be gavelled, or divided in equal shares, amongst his children. 2 Anne. ch. VI. sect. 10.

Estates gavelled.

A Catholic was not allowed to take a Protestant wife. 9 Will. III. ch. 3. This law, which contradicts the first law of nature, was enforced by the most terrible sanctions. The penalty of death was denounced against any priest who married a Protestant; & to remove all hope of escape, his knowledge of the religion of the parties was presumed unless he could prove his ignorance. 8 Anne. ch. III. sect. 26. pp. 129-30.

Could not marry a Protestant wife.

To a temptation to apostacy, a child that turned Protestant became at once independent of his Catholic parents: a suitable maintenance was assigned him out of his revenues by the chancellor of Ireland, & he were an eldest son, the father became a mere tenant for life, & was not only deprived of the power of disinheriting his son, but of encumbering that property with portions for younger children. 2 Anne ch. VI. sect. 3. pp. 131-2.

Child turning Protestant independent of father &c.

Catholics disarmed.

There was reason to dread a Catholic attempt at insurrection, & to prevent the danger, all the Catholics were deprived of their arms. p. 132. 7 Will. III. ch. V.

The author of an "Inquiry into the Causes of Popular Discontent in Ireland." (London, 1804.) says "Some real landed proprietors have regular prisons in their houses for the punishment of the lower orders. Indictments against gentlemen for the exercise of similar illegal power are always thrown out by grand juries. The horsewhip & beat a servant or laborer is common". p. 139.

Prisons in private houses.

Servants whipped

A poor Irishman's hut consists of four walls of dried mud which the rain, as it falls, easily restores to its primitive condition, having for its roof a little straw, or some sods, for its chimney a hole cut in the roof, or very frequently the door, through which alone the smoke finds an issue. One apartment contains the family, there is no furniture & a single bed of hay or straw serves the entire household. Five or six half-naked children crouch near a miserable fire where roast a few potatoes, the sole nourishment of the family. In the midst is a pig, the only thriving inhabitant, for he lives in filth. p. 266.

Irishman's hut.

The University of Dublin is open to all denominations, but Oxford & Cambridge attract all the young Irishmen of wealthy families. On the other hand the principles & passions which influence

Dublin University open to all but rebels & Catholics.

The Irish University repel from it the Irish Catholics. Thus in a country mostly Catholic, Protestants alone receive a superior education. p. 376,

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It is a remarkable fact, that the population of Ireland, although so miserable, multiplies more rapidly than that of England & Scotland, & that in Connaught, where famine rages most severely, it multiplies the most rapidly. p. 141,

Ireland multiplies faster than Eng. & Scotland. Connaught, the poorest, the fastest.

It has been established by official inquiries that this emigration more or less advantageous to those who go, does not help those who remain .... In the parishes, whence the emigration was greatest, wages have not risen, nor employment increased with those who remain, p. 163,

Emigration no help to those who remain.

The moderate current of emigration to the United States has already raised opposition there & it has been debated whether its ports ought not to be closed against Irish emigrants either by formal interdiction or a prohibitory tax. p. 164,

Emigration to U.S. opposed by them.

It is not the poorest who emigrate. The emigrants belong chiefly to the middle classes. They are comfortable tradesmen or small farmers, with some means & anxious to add to them; they are in a large proportion protestants, & persons whom the country is most interested to keep; if the poor Irishman does not emigrate, it is

Emigrants - of the middle class.

Poor — no desire to emigrate.

because he has not the inclination. The more miserable he is the more he seems attached to his country. The Englishman has tasted certain comforts which are absolutely necessary to him. When these begin to fail at home, he seeks them elsewhere. But the poor Irishman, having only known a miserable existence, does not suspect any other possible, and an enterprise, undertaken to procure happiness, of which he is incredulous, has no charms for him. p. 168.

Ireland always the same. Large population not the cause of misery.

Could the thousands slaughtered by Cromwell, & the thousands he transported to the colonies, the hundreds of thousands carried off by famine 40,000 in 1740 alone. Consider the thousands destroyed by plague & war, those wasted by disease & misery, or who have perished by the executioner, & the 30,000 taken away annually by emigration. Then investigate the consequences, when you will find Ireland the same at all epochs, always miserable in the same degree, always overstocked with paupers, you will then confess that its evils do not arise from surplus population but that it is the nature of its social state to produce indigence & distress.

Traits & Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by William Carleton. 2 vols. Dublin, 1830.

Words & phrases added by the early Irish Emigrants to the colloquial stock of Pennsylvania & the neighboring middle states. For other remarks on this subject

Carleton — Irish Peasantry.

Vol. 1st.

see vol. II, of these notes, p. 282.

Irish words & phrases in Pennsylvania.

Wanst for once. "I've a prayer and if I only asked it wanst," &c. p. 20.

Seen for saw. "He bates any mortal I ever seen." p. 25.

Body-coat for dress coat. "His body-coat was dark blue," 32.

An amplush for a nonplus. "So he was driven to such an amplush," &c. p. 65.

Let let on for Don't let it be known that you know a certain thing. "Jacke, although he did not wish to let on to her, was rattling about the old nook & blonde room". The Three Jasks. p. 68.

Disremember for forget. "Shure as sure, Shane, I disremembered that clincher". Red the Fiddler, p. 86.

Full-an-plenty for abundance. "Lots of servants to attend you an full & plenty for everything. The Three Jasks. p. 43.

[I have just heard Aug. 3rd 1874 a colored man, now forty four years old, born & brought up till twenty-one near Trenton, & since always living in Philadelphia, use this phrase.] Aug

"Shure we'll not let on, I'm sparing we are, to tim, for it would spoil the heard to have nothing to spare." Mrs. J. C. Hall, The White Boy, A Story of Ireland in 1822, p. 150, vol. 1.

Musicianers for musicians. The Three Jasks. p. 81.

The dear knows, for God knows. "And the dear knows I had enough of my own to answer for". An Irish Wedding, p. 94.

Hullaballoo for an outcry. "And my goodness, such a hullaballoo of crying." p. 110. An Irish Wedding.

Middling for bad. "They go to bed, both in very middling spirits entirely", Larry, Mr Farland's Wake, p. 165.

[A Chester County farmer said to me, of a neighbouring drover who had lost all his property, "He was rich once but he is now middling poor."]

After night for after dark. "It is not easy to build a cornstack after night". ibid. p. 166.

Jack for bag. "Though Larry should sell a sack of seed oats or potatoes &c. ibid. p. 167.

That a way. "Whisht, Larry, don't be speaking that a-way". p. 189.

Burying for funeral. "Worse off than another at their wake or berrin". p. 195.

Vol. 2nd.

From the Bloody Assizes, [Copy without title.] From the Charge given by the Lord Chief Justice Jeffries at the City of Bristol, Monday, Sept 21st. 1685. on his return from his western campaign:—

Bristol next to London in trade,

"Gentlemen, I am by the mercy of God come to this great & populous city — a city that boasts both of its riches & trade, & may justly indeed claim the next place to the great & populous metropolis of this kingdom .... "We come not to make set speeches, nor formal declamations, nor to follow a couple of puffing trumpeters, for Lord! we have seen these things twenty times before. No, we come to do the Kings business &c. &c." meaning mainly the seeking out & pun

itlement of rebels. pp. 44-5.

He inveighs against rebellion & especially the rebellion in Bristol for several pages.

The very magistrates which should be ministers of justice fall out one with another to that degree that they will scarce dine with each other, while it is the business of some cunning men ..... to set them together by the ears & knock their noggyheads together; yet I find they can agree for their interest, or if there be but a kid in the case; for I hear the trade of kidnapping is of much request in this city, they can discharge a felon or a traitor, provided they will go to Mr Aldermans stipulation at the Post Inn in W. St. Bristol! Come, Come, I find you sluts for want of rubbing. Gentlemen, what need I mind you of these things? I hope you will search them out, & inform me &c, p. 51.

Kidnapping.

determine population in W. St.

After the speech comes the following: — Upon affidavits read & other evidence against Sir K —, the mayor, Alderman L. — & others, for kidnapping, there being bills privately preferred to the Grand jury by J. K. — & being found he made the mayor & the alderman concerned to go from the bench to the bar to plead to the information, using many expressions, & asking of the mayor: See how the kidd-napping rogue looks &c, p. 52. & the Lie & Furies, cleaving the Bloody Hedges.

Alderman-a kidnapping rogue.

Plowden's "Review of the State of Ireland."

2nd Transcript.

Plowden — Second Transcript.

Vol. xl.

Allam Fodlah.

Rape " death.

W. purity of blood was one of the fundamentals of the Irish constitution, in the time of Allam Fodlah, 950 B.C., violence to a woman was punishable with death. p. 26.

Munster made an English colony.

In order to extirpate the aboriginal owners of the soil, transpose the property &c., Elizabeth repeopled Munster with an English colony; encouraged younger brothers to become adventurers in Ireland. Estates were offered in fee, at a small acreable rent of three pence. The undertaker of 12,000 acres was to plant 86 families on his estates. No natives were to be tenants. Sir C. Hatton, Sir W. Courtney Sir Thomas Norris & others received grants. p. 81.

3d. an Acre.

plant families.

When the Earls of Tyrone & Tyrconnell with others fled the country & were attainted of high treason, their vast estates comprising almost the whole six northern counties, Cavan, Fermanagh, Armagh, Derry, Tyrone, & Tyrconnell now called Donegal, were forfeited to the Crown. King James now carried out his favorite scheme of excluding the old inhabitants & introducing the new religion. The lands were accordingly parcelled out amongst the adventurers, who flocked thither from England & Scotland. The latter were the more numerous, & brought with them the principles & discipline of Presbyterianism. This new settlement was put under regulations, calculated to support & strengthen the Protestant religion. The

6 Northern Counties forfeited.

Lands parcelled out.

Clonden's "Review of the State of Ireland."

Second Transcript.

"Londoners" Londonderry.

well opulent were Londoners, who obtained large tract of land on the River Foyle, near Derry which town they rebuilt & called Londonderry. (The following should have been copied before the last paragraph.)

Anonymous letter.

In proportion to the probability of resentment at the harsh measures of England were rumors of insurrections & conspiracies set afloat, & an anonymous letter was dropped into the Privy Council Chamber, intimating that the Earl of Tyrone & Tyrconnell intended seizing the Castle of Dublin, murdering the deputy, raising a revolt with the aid of Spain in defence of the Catholic religion. Tyrone fled &c

pp. 103-4-5.

These forfeited lands were estimated at 411,556 Irish Acres. p. 105. Defective titles.

Defective titles. Trivial flaws.

Obsolete claims were received as far back as the reign of Henry II; an advantage was taken of the most trivial flaws & minute informalities. In Connaught, immense estates were forfeited because the recent grants made to the proprietors upon their surrender had been neglected by the clerks to be enrolled, although the clerks had been paid for it. p. 111.

"Sacramental" Test, taken in

By the sacramental test all were disabled from executing any public trust unless they should receive the Lord's supper, according to the rites and usages of the established church. This fell

Second Transcript.

Dissenters Catholics.

upon the Protestant Dissenters as well as the Catholics, 213.

Schism Act.

The Schism Act, which Sir Wm. Wyndham brought into the English H. of C. in 1714, was aimed by the Tory party at the total suppression of the Dissenters (in Ireland.) It was opposed by the Whigs & Sir Joseph Jekyll insisted that it tended to raise as great a persecution against their Protestant brethren as the primitive Christians ever suffered from the heathen Emperors. It was passed by 237 against 136 votes by the Commons. p. 229.

Protestants.

Court held Dissenters dangerous.

What the opinion & disposition of the court then were as to the Irish dissenters, is manifest from the language of Mr. Bromley, principal secretary of state, on the third reading of the Schism Bill; he said, "the Dissenters were equally dangerous both to church & state; & if the members who spoke in their behalf would have this bill drop, he would readily consent to it, provided that another bill were brought in to incapacitate them either to sit in that house, or to vote in elections of members of parliament. p. 231.

Poynings law.

The Statute passed in the 10th Henry 7th is called Poyning's law from Sir Edward Poyning, the Vice-Roy. It enacts that no parliament be holden hereafter but at such season as the King's Lieutenant & Counsaile there first do certify the King the causes & considerations & all such acts as them seemeth should pass in the same parliament &c. &c., p. 395.

By Poyning's law, all bills must originate in the Irish Privy Council & receive the assent of the King

& Council in England, p. 896.

1788. Labor 4d a day. "In the 16th of December, 1781, Lord Nugent in the British Parliament said, nine tenths of the Irish people worked for fourpence a day, their food in Summer being potatoes & buttermilk, in Winter, potatoes & water; & he proposed, by notice, to take off some restrictions on the Irish trade. He said the Irish people would emigrate to America, carry the linen & woolen manufactures with them & rival those of England." p. 471.

Potatoes & water.

Emigrants take linen manufacture to England.

Lord North's running up. Lord North's running up, Nov. 13, 1779, with three propositions relative to allowing Ireland a free export of wool, woollens, glass & a freedom of trade with the British plantations on certain conditions, extends from page 507 to 512.

Sacremental Test repealed 1782. The Sacremental test by which Dissenting Protestants were excluded from offices of trust under the crown was repealed under the Duke of Portland's administration in 1782. p. 628.

The Life of the Rt. Hon. Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under Charles 2nd & James 2nd. By the Hon. Roger North. 2 vols. 2nd Ed. London, 1708.

2nd Vol.

There is one branch of that chief, & very expedi-

tion in the west, his visitation of Bristol, of a nature so strange that I think it worth my time to relate. We had been a space among the Aldermen & justices of the city, where all persons, even common whores (to pass more or less, trade to the American plantations) to carry over criminals, who were pardoned with condition of transportation, & to sell them for money. This was found to be a good trade; but not being content to take such felons as were convict at their assizes, & sessions, which produced but a few, they found out a shorter way, which yielded a greater plenty of the commodity! It was thus; the Mayor & some of the aldermen met at their tolsey, (a court house, by their exchequer, which was the meeting of the merchants as at the Exchange at London, & there they sat & did justice business that was brought before them. Then small rogues & pilferers were taken & brought there, & upon examination, put under the terror of being hanged, in order to which mittimuses were making, some of the diligent officers attending, instructed them to pray for transportation, as the only way to save them, & so the most part they did so. Then no more was done, but the next alderman, in course, took one & another, as their turns came, sometimes quarrelling whose the last was & sept them over & sold them. This had gone on for many years without notice. Some of the wealthier aldermen, as Sir Robert Cann, never had a man, but connived at it. So all were involved. Then Jeffreys had hold of the end, though it ap

Account

Bristol

Kidnapping

pears not how), he made thorough stitch work with them, for he delighted in such fair opportunities to rant..... when his Lordship came upon the bench... he found all the aldermen, justices & the Mayor himself concerned in the kidnapping trade. He turns to the Mayor, accoutred with scarlet & furs, & gave him all the ill names that scolding eloquence could suggest; & so, with rating & staring, at his worship, never left till he made him quit the bench, & go down to the criminals post at the bar, & there he pleaded for himself as a common rogue, when the Mayor hesitated a little, or slackened his pace, he bawl'd at him, & stamping called for his guards... Thus the citizens saw their scarlet chief magistrate, at the bar, to their infinite terror. He then took security of them to answer, & left them. At London, Sir Robert Cann by friends appeased him, Jeffreys got from under the prosecution, he saying, "by my troth, no more, lest a worse thing come upon me." The prosecutions depended till the Revolution, which made an amnesty; & the fright only, which was no small one, was all the punishment these inridical kidnappers underwent; & the gains acquired, by so wicked a trade, rested peacefully in their pockets. p 111 13.

American Weekly Mercury. 1720.

The following is the first advertisement of a Runaway Servant, in the American Weekly Mercury; & the first mention of any Runaway Servants.

1st Advertisement.

Runaway from the Forge at Manatanny in the County of Philadelphia, a Welshman, of middle size, about 21 years of age, of a clear complexion, & a fresh Collour. Full Faced, with Hollow Eyes & bottle Nose, short brown hair, a little Curled: Full shouldered, & when he walks he stamps down his Feet. When he went away he had a green silk Handkerchief about his neck, a broad brimmed Hat, a brown Culler'd Coat, but too long for him, a mixt Kersey Jacket with horn Buttons, Leather Breeches with brass buttons & old Worsted Stockings, his name is Thomas Fare but has gone sometimes by the name of Thomas Price.

Welshman

bottle nose

Whoever can Secure the said Person & gives notice to Wm. Bronson in the Market Place at Philadelphia, or to William Coats, in the said City, shall have 40s. reward & Reasonable Charges. March. 1st. 1720.

Keyner Johnson.

Broke out of Salem Gaol, Keyner Johnson, a tall lean Man, six foot, six inches high, about 22 years of Age, had then on a Cinnamon Coloured Coat, Vest & Breeches, short black hair: Henry Coulton, a Middle Aged Man, down look, black curled Hair, very like a Perriwig; had then on a light Coloured broad Cloth Coat, black Jacket & Breeches. He had a Case from the Mayor of the City of Sarum, which he obtained before the Committing the felony, for which they were imprisoned.

Keyner Johnson, son of the printer Keiner Jansen, who printed an account of Dickenson's Shipwreck in 1699.

American Weekly Mercury, 1720.

A. Bradford. One is a Bookbinder, the other a Tailor by Trade, & were late servants to Mr. Bradford of Philadelphia.

Thomas Mekews an Irish Man, short hair & pock Cloaths.

There is also with them a Servant Man belonging to Rayner Fowden of Salem. he is Middle sized, smooth Face & down look. He had with him a Redish Coloured Camolet, a Dark Duroy, & a Grey Veiney Coat, the two last are found to the first to pass as their servants. Those that shall take up & Secure any of these Men & bring them, or give Notice to the Sheriffs of Philadelphia, or Salem, shall have 30s. Reward with all Reasonable Charges. Dated 28th. 1720.

Two pass as servants to the others.

Run away from Jacob Rice of Rapahanock in Virginia, the 10th of December last, two Servant men, the one named Samuel Comnock, a North Country Man, aged about 21 years, short prowsin Hair, Round faced, he has on one hand C. C. in blew Letters & on the other hand blew Spots, & upon one Arm our Saviour upon the Cross & on the other Adam & Eve, all Pricked in & done in Gunpowder, he is a Sawyer. The other named Thomas Bailey, born in Yorkshire, of a middle Stature, something shorter than the other, he has a little stopping. Whoever shall take up said Servants & give Notice thereof to their Master, shall have 3 pounds for each as a Reward. March. 15. 1720.

Run Marks.

The following is the first advertisement of the sale of Servants, in the A. W. M.

First sale advertisement

A Servant lad's time to be disposed of, for a term of Seven Years. Inquire of Andrew Bradford of Philadelphia. A. W. M. July 7th. 1720.

Mulatto white wife,

Run away in April last from Richard Leighman of Queen Ann's County in Maryland, a Mulatto Slave, named Richard Molson, of middle Stature, about 20 years old, & has had the Small Pox. he is in Company with a white Woman named Mary, who he supposed, now goes for his wife, & a white man named Garret Chase, & Jane his wife, which said people are servants to some neighbors of the said Richard Leighman.

fugitives,

The said fugitives are supposed to be gone to Carolina, or some other of his Majesties Plantations in America. Whoever shall apprehend the said Fugitives & cause them to be committed into safe custody & give notice thereof to their Owners, shall be well rewarded. The white man has one of his fore fingers disabled.

Whoever shall convey them to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, shall have 20 Pounds current money paid him or them, or whoever shall convey the Mollata to the said Sheriff shall have Tenn Pounds, or whoever shall convey the Mollata to the said Ed. Leighman, shall have 15 Pounds reward. A. W. M. Aug. 11th, 1720.

Edward Hurst counterfeiter. hanged,

Edward Hurst of this City, White Smith, was indicted for Counterfeiting the Spanish Silver Coin current here.

Martha Hunt, his Wife, was indicted for uttering the said Money, knowing it to be counterfeit.

Edward Hunt & wife pleaded not Guilty, but the fact being fully proved upon them, & the Stamps & False coin found in their Possession, the Jury brought them in both guilty. According to which Verdict the Chief Justice Lloyd, Esq. pronounced Sentence of death against Edward Hunt, & that Martha Hunt be fined 500 pounds & Imprisoned during Life. A. W. M. Oct. 20th. 1720.

Preston Rebels.

Ed. W. Hunt had been a transported servant to Antigua.

In the A. W. M. of Nov. 24th. 1720, is given the Dying Speech of Edward Hunt, formerly taken in the Rebellion at Preston, & transported a round servant to the Island of Antigua, before his Execution upon the 19th inst. at Philadelphia where he had been legally convicted of High Treason & most justly condemned for his Counterfeiting Spanish Silver Coin, made current by Act of Parliament within all his Majesties Colonies in America. A. W. M. Nov. 24th. 1720.

James Logan, Irish Runaway Servant.

Run away from James Logans Plantation near Germantown, the 28th Inst, an Irish Servant Lad, named Patrick Boyd, aged about 17 or 18 years, with Streight dark Hair, a pocked Face, & a smooth Tongue, cloathed with a double breasted Sea Jacket, a Brownish Mixed Coat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, & a good Felt Hat, but he had other Cloaths with him.

Also a pice short Feeling Piece of a Carbine Length, or less. He went in Company with one Miles Isaac Reed. Whoever takes & secures him shall be well rewarded for their trouble. N. H. M., March 30th, 1721.

Broke out of the Common Gaol of Philadelphia, the 15th of this, inst Feb. 1721, the following persons:

John Palmer, alias Hunly, alias Pine, Servant to Joseph Jones, run away & was taken upat New Castle. He has a Cinnamon coloured Coat on, a middle sized fresh coloured Man. His master will give a Pistole Reward to any who shall secure him, besides what is here offered.

Daniel Crighton, a Dutchman, aged about 24 years, Servant to D. Cousten in Amboy. He is a thin spare Man, grey Drugget Hat Coat & Breeches, & light Coloured Coat on.

N. E. man. Ebenezer Mullary, a New England Man, aged about 24 Years, is a middle sized thin man, having on a Snuff coloured Coat, & ordinary Cicking Hat Coat & Breeches. He has dark brown Strait Hair.

2 Irishmen. Matthew Duane, an Irish Man, down looked, swarthy Complexion, & has on an Olive coloured Cloth Coat, & Hat Coat with Cloth Buttons.

John Flemming, an Irish Lad, aged about 18, belonging to Mr. Miranda, Merchant in this City. He has no Coat, a grey Drugget Hat Coat, & a narrow brimd Hat on.

John Cowel, a Carolina Man, a Runaway Servant from Alexander Faulkner of Md. broke out on the 12th

mal. He has got a double breasted Sailors Jacket on lined with Red Bays, pretends to be a Sailor, once taught School at Joseph Collings in the Jerseys.

School-master.

Whoever takes & secures all or any One of these Felons, shall have a Fitt Reward for each of them, & reasonable Charges, paid them by John Wilson, Gaoler. N. W. Pa. March 30. 1721.

Bristol, April 22nd. 1722. Run away from Thomas Mathell a Servant Man, named Thomas Cox, aged about 21 years, of a Middle Stature, Fresh Colour, & light brown Hair. He is marked with Gunpowder in the fleshy part of one of his Hands, with the Jerusalem Arms. & the two first letters of his name. He has a new Felt Hat, a light Coloured Sea Jacket, & Leather Breeches, one Ticking Shirt, Grey woolen Stockings, & good round toed Shoes. Any person who shall take up & secure the said Servant, & give Notice to his said Master, shall have 40 s. Reward & reasonable charges, paid by me Thomas Mathell. N. W. Pa. Sept 22. 1722.

Jerusalem Arms.

Runaway on the 22nd of April last from Germana in Virginia, 5 Servant Men, belonging to his Excellency Col. Spotswood, Gov. of Virginia, by name John Cole, Henry Redwood, Solomon Saar, Edmund Thomas, & George Mac Donald. The said Cole an English man, speaking remarkably on the West Country

Gov. Spotswood,

Dialect, of a Middle Stature, fair Complexion, lank hair, about 30 years old, & a wheelwright by trade. The said Redwood an Englishman, speaking broad West Country, of a tall Stature, brown Complexion, thin visage, lank hair, aged about 30 years, an able Lawyer &, having his Razors & Hone, serves upon occasion as a barber. The said Gaar, an Englishman, speaking likewise as a West Country Man, of a remarkably large Stature, round large visage, fresh ruddy complexion, lank hair, aged about 30 yrs, a Miller by profession, or a good waggoner upon Occasion. The said Thomas, an Englishman of a middle Stature, slender Eye, brown Complexion, curled Hair, aged about 28 years, a Barber & Husbandman by Profession, & the said Mac Donald a Scotsman speaking broad Scots, of a middle Stature, thick size, round visage, freckled complexion, wearing a wig, aged about 22 years, a taylor by trade.

The remarkable Cloathing which they are known to have gone away with was, Duffle Surtout Coats, whereof four were red & one blue, new cotton Waistcoats, knapt & of a sea green color, Leather Breeches, whereof some were newly made, & Linnen Trowsers, new Scots Plaiden Hose, besides other Sorts of Stockings, new Shirts of Osenbrigs & Scots Tweel Linnen, whereof each Runaway had two at least, which are marked on the Breast with Figures of different numbers, between 20 & 90. John Coe had in particular a figured Calico waistcoat without Sleeves, which is to be on the Side, & a Gun with him, & George Mac Donald had a light coloured Kersey Coat, made

Trowsers.

Rock Callyon, with four or five Buttons & not lined.

Whoever secures all, or any One of the said Servants, & delivers them to the Sheriff of any of the Counties of New Castle, Kent or Sussex upon Delaware, shall, upon any of the said Sheriffs Receipt for all, or any one of the said Servants, produced to Geo. Ducklar, Secy. to his Excellency, the Gov. of the said Province & Counties, receive the Colonel Reward, or each of these Runaways, so delivered, as aforesaid with reasonable Charges.

N. W. Pa. May 31st. 1722.

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30 Irish & N. E. Country Servants arrive.

Arrived Nov. 1st, 1722. Ship Pembrook, Comm. Hopkins from Bristol, who has brought in about 80 Welsh & Irish Country Servants. N. W. Pa. Nov. 1st, 1722.

200 Palatines arrive at N. Y.

Arrived at New York, Oct. 9th. 1722. Capt. Moor com. a Sloop from Harwich, with 200 Palatines taken in at Rotterdam in Holland. N. W. Pa. Nov. 1st, 1722.

Servant boy murdered by Irish master.

At a Court of Oyer & Terminer, held at Dover in the County of Kent, on Delaware, on the 17th of this Inst. one Francis Macaboy, an Irishman received sentence of Death for barbarously Beating & Wounding his Servant Lad, of which he soon after died.

N. W. Pa. March 26, 1724.

A lawyer transported to America, convict.

London. Dec. 12th, 1723. The famous Mr. Riddiesdon, an Attorney, a Prisoner in Newgate, that we have so often mentioned, (he was some Years ago trans

ported into Maryland) was carried to the Kings Bench Bar, & admitted to Bail, on Condition to transport himself within four Months, for seven years into one of his Majesties Plantations in America, namely being bound for that purpose in 500 pounds, & his four Securities, in 250 pounds. Dat. ut. Mr. & July 10th, 1724.

Whereas Richard Drillall, a short, thick set man, having a Blubber Lip, with a rume, or matter continually running from, his Mouth, had very bad Teeth, dressed in a short pea Jacket, & no Hair. Robert Clark of a middle Stature, having black hair, somewhat waving, aged between 40 & 50 years, wore in a short Sea Jacket, — Benj. Herring, a little man with white Eyebrows, short curled Hair of a light sandy color, aged about 20 Years, being all Covenanted Servants to John Innis, Commander of the Ship called the London Hope, (now lying at Jonathan Dickens, Coal Wharf,) have absented themselves & run away from the said John Innis service, & whereas, the said John Innis is Discoundaged at his return to England for the said Servants, these are therefore to Desire all Persons, as well as Masters of Ships & other Vessels, not to Employ or Entertain the aforesaid Persons, or either of them, but to apprehend, take up & secure the said Persons, or either of them, & as a Reward for so doing, the said John Innis doth hereby promise to pay, for each person secured the sum of 20 s. & reasonable charges. John Innis. Dat. ut. Mr. July 9th, 1724.

4 Covenanted Servants & perhaps sailors.

Phila, July 16th, 1724. In the 4th street. Lyed here Capt. John Innis, Commander of the London Hope, after

American Weekly Mercury, 1724.

Trimble, Philadelphia Ship-master.

an illness of 5 or 6 days, he was taken with a violent Fever, of which Distemper he lay long & then (as we now write very ill of it.) He was a man that bore a candid Character & had always met success in all his undertakings, he was an old Commander out of this place, yet never was taken a Cast away since he used this trade.

A. W. M. July 16. 1724.

Nov. 5th, 1724. Cleared for Delaware, Ship London Hope, Thomas Innis, To London. A. W. M. Nov. 5. 1724. Phila. July 21. 1725. Entered Ship London Hope, Thomas Innis, from London, London Oct. 22nd, 1724.

Londonderry. Increase of Protestants.

We hear from Londonderry, that the Number of Protestants increase very much in that part of Ireland, & that the Bishop of that place had, at his late visitation, confirmed greater numbers than ever was known at one time since the Reformation. It is added that some new Churches are building for their Accommodation, whereof one was finished & consecrated by his Lordship as the others would be speedily.

A. W. M. Dec. 22. 1724.

One third of advertisements in 1726 relate to Runaway Servants.

In the American Weekly Mercury for 1726, there are 326 different Advertisements, & 110 of them relate either to Runaway Servants or to the sale of Servants. & the greater part of the space from 3/4 to 4/5 occupied by the advertisements is taken up by those that relate to runaways. In the year 1727, of the 387 advertisements, 100 relate to servants, either in

the sale of them, or to runaways.

48 Convicts to Am. Plantations.

London, Dec. 9th. 1724. Yesterday 48 Convicts under Sentence of Transportation in Newgate, were carried from the said Gaol, on Board a Ship to be transported to the American Plantations, pursuant to their said Sentence. But one Hickey, in going to the Water Side, took his Opportunity to run away & got clear off, having not been heard of since. S. A. M. April 1st. 1725.

First Advertisement of arrival of servants from Dublin.

The following is the first Advertisement of Servants from Ireland, in the A. W. M.

These are to give Notice to all Round, that on the 11th of this Inst. August, arrived here the Snow Elizabeth & Lydia, Edward Hiscocks, from Dublin, with Men & Women Servants, several of the men being Tradesmen, as Smiths, Tailors, Masters &c. Whoever are desirous to Purchase any of said Servants may apply to said Commander, or Thomas Broughton, Supercargo, on Board said Snow, lying opposite to Mr. Robert Ellis's Key, & agree on reasonable terms. A. W. M. August 5th. 1725.

Aug. 5th. 1725. Entered Inwards, Snow Betty & Lydia, Edward Hiscocks from Dublin. -

Oct. 4th. 1725. Cleared for Departure, Snow Betty & Elizabeth, Edward Hiscocks, to Barbadoes. A. W. M. Oct. 1725.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14th. 1725. The Great York of Bristol of about 400 Tons, from Holland, with about 300

American Weekly Mercury, 1725.

300 Palatines. First arrival of any in Philadelphia.

Palatines was lost in our Bay, but the people all saved, & some of the Cargo. She went on the Bank, the fourth of this inst Oct.

A. W. M. Oct. 14. 1725.

Four Servants for sale.

Four Servants times, to be Sold, two men for 4 Years & two Boys for 6 years, — one of the men is a Frenchman & a Haisterer by Trade, to be agreed on with Capt Thomas Colvill, or Patrick Baird in Phila.

A. W. M. Oct. 14. 1725.

Bristol Servant Woman for Sale.

A very likely Bristol Servant Woman, (fit for either town or country Business), to be sold for 4 years & a half. Enquire of Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia. A. W. M. Oct. 14th. 1725.

Entered Inwards, Ship Lovely, Dart Master, from London. A. W. M. Nov. 18th, 1725.

Servants, or Woman to be sold. Cheese, 8d. a pound.

A Choice Parcel of Men Servants & one Woman to be Sold, on Board the Ship Lovely, now lying at the wharf of the Widow Allen, at 12 to 14 pounds per head, also a very good Gloucester cheese at 8 pence a pound. A. W. M. Dec. 2nd. 1725.

Cleared Dec. 21st, Ship Lovely, William Cox, to Lisbon. A. W. M. Dec. 21st. 1725.

Ship from Ireland 120 Passengers & Servants.

The more Advice from New York, by Capt. Roos & Harvey, from Curaçoa, & Bonire with salt, the

saw a large Ship, some distance from the Land, standing for our Capes. She came from Ireland & had 120 Passengers & Servants. N. W. M. Dec. 21st. 1725.

Handsome Woman servant.— fine needle-work.

To be Sold for 7 years a very handsome Woman Servant. She is fit for either Town or Country, can do all manner of Needlework, particularly Upholsterers & Mantuas, as upwards all sorts of Household Business. Enquire of Andrew Bradford. N. W. M. Feb. 22, 1726.

100 Convicts from Newgate Gaile from London.

London, Oct. 7th. 1727. Yesterday morning early before Daylight, above 70 Convicts in Newgate, under Sentence of Transportation, with, near, 30 others from County Gaols, were shipped off for America. N. W. M. Dec. 26. 1727.

Servants from Bristol.

Just arrived in the Snow Nice & Elizabeth, George Hockdale, Master, from Bristol, a parcel of Choice English Servants, Tradesmen & Husbandmen, to be disposed of, on board the said Vessel, lying at Mr. Wm. Fishbourn's Wharf, by the Captain, or Thomas Ober. N. W. M. Jan. 3rd. 1728.

Bristol Servants sold by Thomas Willing.

Men & Women Servants, lately arrived from Bristol, are to be sold by Thomas Willing, at his store on Carpenter's Wharf. N. W. M. May 23rd. 1728.

Andrew Bradford. Servant Printer.

Run away the 1. 1st of this instant June, from Andrew Bradford of the City of Phila. a servant man named Nicholas Crosson, a Printer by Trade, & a sprightly young

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Fellow, about 21 years of Age, fresh complexion, much Pockfretten, & has on a grey Kersey Coat, lined & trimmed with Black, a white Cotton coat, with mettle Buttons, & faced in the neck with red Velvet, a Pair of Leather Breeches & a Pair of striped Linen homespun Breeches, he wears a short bobb Wigg. He had several other Cloathes with him, & good Shoes & Stockings. He formerly lived with William Parks, Painter in Annapolis. Whoever takes up said Traitor & brings him to his said Master, or to William Bradford in New York, or William Parks in Annapolis, shall have 5 Pounds reward & reasonable charges, paid by Andrew Bradford. A.W.M. June 13. 1728.

Servants arrived – no place.

Just arrived in the Brigantine Hope, James Oswald, Master, several Men & Women Servants, some of the Men are of Trades, & others Husbandmen; their times to be disposed of by Allen & Turner. A.W.M. June 20. 1728.

Irish Servant & Tailor.

Ran away from the Subscriber having a Servant Man, named Tacker, Irish Servant, a well set fellow, about 25 years of age, with short Hair, having on a Tailor Jacket & Breeches, he is supposed to be gone to New York, whoever takes him up & brings him to John Hopkins, shall have 20s. as a Reward & reasonable charges. A.W.M. July 2. 1728.

Irish servant ran away from his master.

Ran away on the 27th of May last from Richard Garden, Shoe maker, in Chester, a Servant Man, named Wm. Smith, who served his time at Dublin in Ireland, is a Cloa r Cutten Weaver, property belonging to one Duncan Drummond, Merchant in the County of Newcastle, of a middle stature, with Black Hair, pretty fresh Complection, aged about 23 or 24 Years, having on darkish colored Coatee lined with Black, Linen Drawers, no Cam Stockings, pritty good Shoes, with small Brass Buckles in them. he is an Irishman born, & supposed to be gone to New York. Whoever takes up the said Servants & secures him, so that his said master master may have him again, shall have, 3 Pounds Reward & reasonable charges. A. R. M. July 25. 1728.

Irish Servants from Waterford. " men & women.

Entered Inwards - Snow Joseph & Benjamin, John Tellow from Tanelly & Waterford. A. R. M. Aug. 22nd. 1728.

So, we told. A Parcel of very likely Servants at Mr. Richburns store, near the Scales, both Taylors, Smiths, Coopers, Cinman & Stocking Weaver, Lineswife Women Servants, come on Board the Snow Joseph & Benj. from Waterford, John Tellow, Master. A. R. M. Aug. 22, 1728.

Note. Cleared Snow Joseph & Benjamin, John Tellow, to Milford. Sept. 26th, 1728. A. R. M.

Servants from Bristol.

Lately imported from Bristol in the Ship Bradwell, Thomas Jones, Commander, a Parcel of very likely English Servants, Tradesmen & Husbandmen, to be disposed of on

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board the Ship, lying at Anchor, over against Carpenter's Wharf, by the Captain, or Thomas Tober, at Reasonable Prices. N. W. M. Sept. 26. 1728.

100 Servants from London.

The Ship Betty Galley, William Wallace, is now in the River from London, with about 100 Servants on Board. N. W. M. Oct. 31. 1728.

Servants from London — various trades.

Just arrived from London in the Ship Jordan, William Harbert, Commander, a parcel of young healthy Men Servants, consisting of Husbandmen, Joyners, Shoe makers, Weavers, Smiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Lawyers, Taylors, Glass makers, Sadlers, Chair-makers, & several other trades, & are to be sold very reasonable, either for ready money, Wheat, Bread, or Flour, by (N. W. M. Nov. 4th. 1728.) Edward Horne in Phila.

Palatines notified to return or pay their passage.

Those Palatines who have hitherto neglected to pay for their passages in the Ship James Goodwill, are to have notice, that if they do not pay to me on board the said Ship, or to Charles Read of Philadelphia, the Sum, from them respectively due, the 20th Day of this Instant November, they will be proceeded against according to Law by David Crocket. (N. W. M. Nov. 4th, 1728.

Run away from James Reid, of Freehold, on Sunday night last, the 10th of this inst. Nov. a labouring Servant Man, named Edward Chadrick, an Eng

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English servant man 17 years in the country.

lish Man by Birth, he has been in America about 17 years, he is of middle Stature, full Faced, a little broken with the small pox, Brown Hair, a little Curling, about 32 years of age, very forward of discourse. He had on & took with him a Grey home-run Coat, Coat, an old Grey homespun Jacket, the Jacket had on some Brass, some Pewter & some Mohair Buttons, two Pair of Leather Breeches, one Pair A & the other new, each pair having two Brass Buttons on each Knee, with Strings & Cuffs, two pair of Yarn Stockings, one Pair Grey, the other Black, two Pair of Thread Stockings, two pair Genovian Breeches, two Osenbrigs Shirts, a new Felt Hat & an old Felt Hat. It is also supposed that he took with him a Black horse of Three Years old, with a small blaze down his Face, one white Foot, shod all round, laces out art to Crift in his Face. The horse belongs to Addon Crosby in Freehold. Whoever shall take up the said Servant, so as his master shall have him again, shall have 40s. as a Reward, besides reasonable charges, or whosoever shall secure the horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have 20s as a Reward, besides reasonable charges, paid by the owners, James Read, Addon Crosby. N. A. Pa., Oct. 21, 1728.

1900 Families from N. of Ireland to N. E.

Dublin, Oct. 22d 1728. We are assured that above 1900 Families are already gone from the North of this Kingdom for New England, & that many more are daily settling out for that Place, the Rents of Land here being risen so high that the Affair of it say they can hard-

American Weekly Mercury - 1729.

[illegible] Dread, A. W. M. Feb. 25th, 1729.

Servant chopt off his hand.

Inquapolis, Feb. 24th, 1729. In the Servant belonging to Mr. Samuel Hastings, Ship Carpenter of this Place, being seized with a Fit of Lunacy, absented himself from his business for some days, and being brought home again, his master set him to his Sawing Horse as usual, which not agreeing with his Constitution, he chose rather to disable himself, than be obliged to work, so, accordingly, about a Fortnight ago, he took a broad axe & chopt off one of his Hands, A. W. M. Feb. 28th, 1729.

Good Accountant for Sale.

To be sold, a Servant Man's time, who lately arrived here from London; writes a fine Hand, & is a good Accompitant. Enquire of Thomas Browne, at Market St. Wharf, A. W. M. Feb. 1729.

London Servants for Sale.

Lawrence.

Phila, May 6th, 1729, just imported from London, in the Ship Providence, Capt Jonathan Clarke, a Parcel of very likely Servants, most Tradesmen, to be sold on Reasonable Terms, the Ship now lies at Mr. Lawrence's Wharf, where either the master or said Lawrence are to be spoke with. A. W. M. May 8th, 1729.

Scotch Servants.

There is just arrived from Scotland, a Parcel of choice Scotch Servants, Calfort, Shoemakers, Weavers & Tough-

American Weekly Mercury. 1729.

ion, some for 5 years or 7 years, imported by James Coutts, they are on Board a Sloop, lying opposite to the Market St. Wharf, where there is a boat constantly attending to carry any one on board that wants to see them. N.B. The said James Coutts D. W. Dec. 22. 1729. is to be spoke with at Andrew Bradfords, at the sign of the Bible in 2nd St.

2000 Irish arrive at New Castle. 100 died.

Phila. Aug. 14th, 1729. It is reported from New-Castle that there is arrived there this last week, about 2000 Irish, & abundance more Irish expected. There is one Ship that hath about 100 Coats has died out of her. D. W. Dec. 1729.

From the Methodist Quarterly Review. for Oct. Nov. & Dec. 1855.

Article. First Chapter of the History of American Methodism.

About 100 years ago, a colony of Germans, called Palatines, settled on the rich & fertile lands of County Limerick in the West of Ireland. Their descendants are still called Palatines, & though they have long since lost the language of their ancestors, yet they have not lost their German character for industry, thrift & honorable dealing. They are among the most wealthy, & prosperous farmers of the country. When Mr. Wesley, & his helpers found their way into that part of the

Palatines in Ireland

country, about the middle of the last century; these Palatines were among the first to receive the doctrines which they preached, & to experience their wondrous & transforming power. Among them was a youth named Philip Embury. [Here follows an account of his conversion in his own words, which took place on the 25th of December, 1752. The Wesleys was in Ireland, in the August of that year, but it is not known that they met.] B

Between 1714 & 1726, a large number of emigrants from the North & West of Ireland came to America, & settled in the Southern part of New Hampshire, Western part of Massachusetts, in the City of New York, in New Jersey, in Western Pennsylvania, the great valley of Virginia, & in the rich parts of North & South Carolina, especially on the Yadkin & Catawba. These emigrants furnished the army with Stark & Sullivan, & later with Jackson, who was born on Hayman Creek in 1765. Two of the most numerous & powerful religious bodies in the U.S. were the result of this emigration — the Methodist Episcopal & the Presbyterian Churches. The Presbyterian Church was everywhere planted by emigrants. The Cement family, — its pioneers came over about 1718. ... Embury settled in New York, in 1765. [The account states that he was then reckoned among the Methodist backsliders. He was a card player, & one evening when he & others, Germans & Irish Germans, at the

house of one of their number, were playing cards, Barbara Heck, whose maiden name was Ruecker, apparently an Irish Palatine emigrant, seized the cards & threw them into the fire, exclaiming, Brother Embury, you must preach to us, or else we shall all go to hell. Being ashamed, he replied, "How can I preach, when I have no house to preach in?" She replied, "Preach here, in your own house!" From that time he began to hold meetings in his own house, which were attended mostly by Irish & Germans. This was the commencement of the Methodist Church in America.

pp. 487–491.

An Account of Ireland, Statistical & Political, By Edward Wakefield, 2 vols. London. 1812. 4to.

Vol. 2nd.

The author shows, from what he considers authentic documents, that the population of Ireland in 1791. was according to the most moderate calculation, 4.200.000, & thinks that when the returns of 1811 are printed, they will show a great increase.

1791. pop. 4.200.000.

Mr. Newenham* lays considerable stress on the Emigrations from Ireland to America, & ~~gives a statement of the~~ number, & gives a statement of the number who quitted the country in the years 1771 2 & 3, making a total of 28.600, or an annual average of 9.553. That considerable emigrations may have taken place in some years, I do not mean to controvert, but they were not annual to such an amount, & from all the accounts I was able to collect, they have now almost ceased, as would appear from

Emigrations. 1771-2-3. 9.553 a year.

* Inquiry into the Progress of Population in Ireland. p. 59.

Wakefield's "Account of Ireland".

Vol. 2nd.

in following till. It will be noted that many were taken after the inspection of the custom house officers, who, of course, are not included in this return.

Passengers from Ireland to the United States of A. between the 5th of March, 1806 & the 1st of June, 1811, inclusive.

Passengers from I. to U.S. in 1806-1811.

					Passengers.
1806.	March 5th.	By the Hm. Pennsylvania	for New York,		20
"	" 19.	" George	" for Salem.		23
"	April 14.	" Atlas	" Wilmington.		43
"	May 10.	" Swaney	" New York.		36,
"	" 15.	" Justian	" " "		39
"	July 3.	" Chas. Carter	" Norfolk		31
1807.	Feb. 5th.	" Charles.	" New York.		37
"	April 17th	" William.	" " "		37
"	" 27	" Mr Mary.	" Perth Amboy		59
"	May 22.	" Martha.	" Philadelphia		84.
"	Oct. 14.	" Union.	" New York.		8
"	Nov 10.	" Elizabeth	" Perth Amboy		77
1808.	March 4.	" Harvey			41
"	April 12	" Liverpool.	" Newburyport		72
1809.	Oct. 10.	" John.	" New York.		82
"	Oct. 3.	" Edw. & Charles.	" "		44
1810.	June 8.	" Troy.	" "		32
"	July 24.	" Catherine.	" Baltimore.		13
1811.	April 6th.	" Mary Augusta.	" New York.		66
"	" 8th.	" Mouse.	" "		89
"	" 26.	" Armorie.	" Baltimore.		43
"	" 27.	" Patty.	" Philadelphia		37
"	May 18.	" Repeal.	" New York.		71

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				Passengers
1811.	May 24th.	By the President,	for New York	89.
1811.	" 10th.	" " Rising States	" Phila.	61.
"	" 21st.	" " Medford.	"	75.
"	June 1st.	Robert.	New York.	89.

Price now taking in.

Emigration does not reduce population.

As a proof that the general population of the country has not been reduced by emigration, I must notice that Belfast the capital of the county which has parted with more of its inhabitants, than any other district of Ireland in this way, is the most flourishing town in the Island. Great emigrations took place some years ago, from the western highlands of Scotland, & so much alarm was thereby occasioned, that a society was formed in Glasgow, at the head of which was the late Mr. David Dale, to prevent the depopulation of the country;* but Lord Selkirk, in his ingenious Essay, has demonstrated, that these emigrations were not attended with such bad consequences as is generally believed.

Western Highlands of Scot. David Dale.

Ustariz, in his work on the commerce & navigation of Spain, makes a similar remark relating to that country. An opinion having prevailed, that the depopulation & poverty of some of the provinces were occasioned by emigrations to S. America, the author endeavours to show that this has not been the case, & that these effects are to be ascribed to other causes. "Cantabria, Navarra, Asturias, the mountains of Burgos & Gallicia", says he, "are the districts from which the greatest numbers em-

Emigrations from Spain to S. America.

* Sir John Sinclair's Sta. Account of Scotland. vol. x. p. 444.

emigrate, & it is well known, that many more recruits are obtained in Galliccia for the army, than in any other part of the kingdom; yet these places are, I believe to be, "the most populous in Spain". But the provinces of Toledo, La Mancha, Guadalajara, Cuenca, Segovia, Madrid, & Salamanca, in some parts of the Castiles, were districts from which few people went to the India, & yet they were the most populous in all Spain; a circumstance, which Ulloa ascribes to poverty, occasioned by the decline of manufactures & trade. He remarks, also, that many of those who emigrated to America, were younger sons, & persons, who possessed no property, nor had they the means, were they inclined to marry, of maintaining their families in a decent manner; they would, consequently, have remained single; or if they had been so imprudent as to change their situation, they might have exposed their wives & children to the danger of perishing by want. pp. 712-713. - vol 2nd.

Younger sons emigrate from Spain.

By the emigration of late years to America, much coin has been carried there from Ireland. Six guineas per head is about the average sum paid for a passage, & coin being the currency most likely to pass in a foreign state, every kind of property had been converted into gold & silver by those who were about to leave the country. vol. 2nd. p. 177.

Passage 6 guineas a head.

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Books on Ireland.

Castle Rack-Rent, by Miss Edgeworth, p. XIII.
Lord Hafford Works, p. XIV.
Rev. Dr. Beaufort's Memoir of a Map of Ireland, 1792. p. XV.
Cooper's Letters on the Irish Nation, London, 1800. 2nd Ed. p. XV.
Newenham's Inquiry into the Population of Ireland, London 1805. p. XVI.
Rev. James Whitelaw's Essay on the Population of Ireland Dublin, 1806. p. XVI.

Palatines in Limerick Co.

Kilkenny Co. There is here a colony of Palatines; the greater part of those settled in Ireland are to be found in Limerick. Forty years ago the Palatines on Sir William Barker's property had thirty-two acres each, at 3s 6d per acre. None of them have ever emigrated, or been known to enlist in the army. These thirty-two acres are now divided among six or seven families, who intermarry with each other like the Jews, and live as a distinct people. p. 277.

Bone in potatoes.

Kings Co. Boiled, potatoes are preferable; the laboring poor say they go farthest when the bone is left in them. 450.

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Improvement in condition of the Irish.

Nat. Ireland has made a wonderful progress in improvement, will not I think be denied by the boldest politician. ... Without dwelling on individuals, do not many, who inhabited formerly unthatched cabins, sleep now under a slated roof? Do not hundreds, whose food was confined chiefly to Potatoes, now use wheaten bread? Is not the number of those who wear shoes & stockings much greater than at any period since Ireland became acquainted with civilization? or do not thousands sleep in blankets & sheets, who were formerly contented with a covering of straw? p. 65.

"Wakefield's Account of Ireland."

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Hoarding gold.

Hoarding gold — Mr. Newenham relates an incident of a farmer, living in a very poor way, in one of the southern counties, bringing to his landlord, a bag of gold, desiring to accommodate the latter with a part of it. The landlord declined but the farmer entreated him to take it, as he feared to keep it any longer in the house, & the landlord was surprised to find that the bag contained 500 guineas. p. 175.

Weavers betting with gold.

July 8. 1808. Brookhill. The weavers, who all attend the races, invariably use & receive bets in guineas, considering it as unlucky on those occasions to use any other kind of money. Mr. Nelson says, that a fellow with scarcely a rag to his back & whose face he is known to be starving, will frequently produce 20 guineas at the races, though during the rest of the year, no trace can be discovered of his possessing one. Note on p. 175.

[It does not appear in what county Brookhill is.]

Much coin carried to America by emigration.

By the emigration of late years, to America, much coin has been carried there from Ireland. Six guineas per head is about the average sum paid for a passage. Coin being the currency most likely to pass in a foreign state, every kind of property has been converted into gold & silver by those, who were about to leave the country. 177.

Chapter on Education.

In New England where R. C. excepted, the land &

N. England education low crime.

manners of the people powerfully concur to render education, even at among every class of citizens, there are comparatively fewer crimes committed there as any other part of America, except .... in Penna. where the new management of prisoners has taken place, ... In this latter state, out of ten convicts, in general seven at least are strangers and natives of Ireland in particular, who bring from their own country little else besides poverty, ignorance, & habits of indolence, the seeds of every vice; which, however, have not produced their fruit so certainly & so plentifully there as in other countries, the price of labor being high, & employment easily obtained. In this account, the acquisition of the means of subsistence is so facilitated, as scarcely to leave any one, although ever so idle, in danger of want. p. 397.

Penna. " 7 out of 10 convicts — emigrants.

Schools of both sexes.

In Ireland, at schools, the youths of both sexes assemble, where they are taught English reading, writing, & cipthering; a school-mistress teaching girls needle work, is a rare sight, I saw one at Tarrow on the 18th of June, 1809, & I remember that I considered it as an extraordinary circumstance. Mr. Dutton, in his Survey of Clare, gives an account of Irish education, which is strongly corroborated by my own observations throughout the greater part of the kingdom. "Though schools abound, in this county," he says, "yet with the exception of those highly respectable ones of Ennis & Killaloe, the state of Education is at a very low ebb indeed. The common county schools have generally from 20 to 100 scholars each, boys & girls mixed together; but they are badly attended

very poor.

in winter, as they are usually kept in small damp cabins, or in the Roman Catholic chapels, to the dis grace of the priest & his flock, equally comfortably.

Teacher's Salary 6s. per annum.

The Stipend for education in some places is very different from that in others; some receive six shillings per annum for teaching to read & write, with the common rules of arithmetic, for reading & spelling, only four shillings. Low as these prices are ... any attempt to raise it, would be probably accompanied with the withdrawing of the pupil from the school, as even this pittance is very badly paid."

In winter teaching for food,

"In winter, as the cold & dampness of the country schools, generally drives the children home, the master goes from house to house, & teaches the children for his diet, the Irish peasants partaking in common with the higher classes in this peculiarity, that they would rather give five shillings in eatables, than one shilling in cash. p. 397.

The state of education, may be easily appreciated, when it is known, that with the exception of a few universal spelling books, the general classics are,

Stories of the Seven Champions of Christendom,

Stories of Pirates used as school-books.

Montelion, Knight of the Oracle.

Parismus & Parismenes.

Irish Rogues & Rapparees.

Francis, a notorious Robber, teaching them the most detestable dexterous modes of robbing.

History of the most celebrated Pirates.

Jack the Bachelor,

Fair Rosamond & Jane Shore, two prostitutes,

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Donna Rosina, a Spanish Courtezan.
Ovid's Art of Love.
Histories of Witches & Apparitions.
The Devil & Dr. Faustus.
Moll Flanders. highly edifying no doubt.
Sex System of Boxing, by Mendoza &c p. 400.

cheating-stealing-lying.

It will be difficult to change the associations of pleasure, pride & mirth which the Irish children early form, with the ideas of cheating, stealing, prevaricating & lying. To convince their understandings that honesty is the best policy, ... might be easily accomplished, but the moral demonstration would have no more effect on their conduct than on any of the missionaries of Otaheite, unless their associations & habits were changed by some strong or constant motives. p. 405.

R. Cs. on Education.

I have had more conversations with Roman Catholics on the subject of education, than almost any other individual in the kingdom, & I have no hesitation in asserting, that if offered to them in a proper manner, they would hail with joy the auspicious hour; & co-operate in any scheme of liberal education that might be proposed, ... I could name many others, who would most jealously, and anxiously, exert themselves, the moment they were convinced that education & not conversion was the object to which these funds were appropriated. pp. 410 ff.

Funds applied to conversion not education.

The instruction of females is, as far as I have been able to learn, still worse conducted than that of the

Poor schooling for women.

other sex. The education of girls should, in my opinion, be private; it is not, therefore, with me a subject of regret that there is no public institution for the education of girls in Ireland. p. 443.

Chapter on Religious Sects, &c.

Much of the wealth that Dublin, Limerick, Cork & Waterford now possess, has been acquired by Roman Catholics engaged in commercial pursuits; in the north, throughout the linen manufacturing districts, personal property is principally in the hands of Presbyterians. These two classes of people are distinguished from each other by many peculiarities of character: the presbyterian has, perhaps, obtained his fortune by lending money on colonial produce; by exporting goods to England, or elsewhere, & having been accustomed to mix with men of all countries, & of every religious persuasion, his attachments are less confined; and he, finally, invests his money wherever he conceives it will produce the greatest return.

Property in the N. in the hands of Presbyterians, trade,

The Roman catholic grazier obtains his opulence by remaining quietly at home; education is, therefore, scarcely necessary to ensure success to his pursuits, & this defect is not supplied by that extensive knowledge of men & manners, which a more varied life affords; ... his intercourse is confined to his provision merchant, or his better factor; both persons professing his own religion. When he is satisfied

R. Cs. farmers & graziers — remain at home.

with his accumulation, he invests his property in land, regardless of the income which he is to derive from it; his sole object is the security & while within his abbot he considers it safe.....

New made peers in N. of Ireland. Presbyterians.

Most of the new made peers in the north of Ireland are of that persuasion (Presbyterian); & therefore, they have no cause to complain that they are degraded by illiberal distinctions, or debarred by exclusive restrictions from the enjoyment of civil rights. Yet possessing all these advantages, which give them a most decided superiority over the Roman Catholics, they look upon the clergy of the established church with the most sovereign contempt; shew the utmost indifference to the government & even a want of attachment to the soil. Every public man among them who accepts an office is detested & abhorred. If they remain at home, they evince their loyalty by disobedience to the laws; & the spirit of their religion by resisting the collection of tithes. They emigrate, on the slightest occasion to their favorite land of liberty, America..... Republicans in principle, they are in their hearts decided enemies to the established government; & whatever may be said of catholic discontents, it is the interest which the catholics take to possess their full share of the constitution, that keeps the presbyterians in that state of inactivity in which they remain.

despise Church of England.

Emigrate on the slightest occasion to America.

p. 547.

Unmarried servants &c. protestants.

In Ireland, the unmarried servant & the unmarried yeoman are invariably protestants. A protestant girl expects to be well married, & she enters into that state

not only the male, with such a match is the folly of youth. But the Catholic marries in the greenness of youth, & brings into the world a large progeny. Few people are more careless in this respect than the catholic population of Ireland. Nothing wonderful, that in most societies, where the people live on scanty fare, (which, I believe, is frequently the case with the Roman catholics) the women practise the means of procuring abortion, & become addicted to habits of prostitution. Nothing of this kind, however, fell under my observation in Ireland; for the name of prostitution can hardly be given to the prevailing custom in that country of females, of the indigent class, having illicit intercourse with their landlords. This is simply the connexion of one woman with one man, & in general, is the precursor of a marriage. Although this circumstance is frequent, it is by no means general, & of attempts to bring about abortions, I never heard an instance in Ireland. By a plenty of potatoes & little trouble about a dwelling, the system of premature marriage is perpetuated, while the increase of numbers is an unchecked increase of misery. 5/9.

Catholics marry young.

No prostitution in Ireland.

Women & landlords.

Whoever has seen much of Ireland, must have particularly remarked the striking difference between the catholics & protestants in domestic comfort & personal cleanliness. The cabin of the former,

Catholic cabins smoky-dirty. disgusting.

filled with smoke & covered with dirt, exhibits a spectacle little superior to that of a Hottentot, - the appearance of the family who reside in it, is too disgusting to be described. The habitation of the latter, however humble, is always kept neat & clean; & the owner, & every one around him, are decently clothed, & live in a superior style. The protestant never pays so much rent as the Roman catholic; & he will not hire land unless he sees a probability of a suitable maintenance for himself & family. On the other hand, the catholic looks only to a bare existence. p. 580.

Protestants, humble but clean.

We often hear of emigrations from Ireland; but they need excite no alarm, for their effect is trifling on the general population of the country. Those who quit their native land are chiefly presbyterians, whose pride will not suffer them to submit to hard fare & poverty; the lands which they leave vacant are soon taken up by catholics; & being split, divided, & subdivided, as their families grow up, the consequence is, that catholicism is daily & rapidly increasing. p. 580.

Emigrants " chiefly protestants.

Could proper data be collected, a greater proportion of marriages, births, & deaths would be found among the Roman Catholics, than among the protestants, although the reverse ought to be the case, as the population of the former is confined chiefly to the country. This is a point of no little importance, & deserves the attention of those who have it in their power to enforce regulations for the keeping of proper registers. p. 581.

More marriages, births & deaths among Cath. than Prot.

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Restrictions.

The protestants are known to live better, & to enjoy more comforts than the catholics; & from this an interested clamour for continuing the restrictions, is echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. p. 581.

Catholics not permitted to live in Bandon.

Bandon, in the county of Cork, is another protestant settlement, at the entrance of which was inscribed, "Turk, Jew, or Athiest may enter here, but not a Papist." & for many years a catholic never boiled his pot within its precincts. p. 583.

Chapter on Population.

Linen manufacture. Ulster.

The linen manufacture of Ulster, according to the system on which it is at present carried on, is covering the whole country with a population who are supported by this branch of trade. This species of industry affords indeed a ready market for the labour of the people, but it augments their numbers, by promoting early marriages; & an increase of population, but an increase unattended with those circumstances which contribute to the prosperity of the state, p. 691.

Chapter on Customs, Manners & Habits.

Upper rank in the North, of Scotch descent.

In the four northern counties, Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh & Down, the upper ranks, including, not merely the noble & country gentleman, but the merchant, the manufacturer, the agent, the weaver, the middleman, & the would-be Squire, are in general of Scotch

introduction & principally dissenters. Most of the country gentlemen in general, & many in Tyrone, are also descended from Scotch families, which settled in Ireland in the last two centuries, as is proved by the frequency of particular surnames, such as Hamilton, Montgomery, Creighton, Stewart, Cesbit & Leslie. p. 730

Scotch names.

The people, whose condition appears to be the hardest, are the Roman catholics, who reside in the mountainous districts. These are descended from the original inhabitants who retired for shelter to remote places, when the fertile parts fell into the hands of their powerful invaders. Their situation & these people often reminded me of the natives of Ja., who were driven to the N. & E. mountains of that island, when it was taken from the Spaniards in 1665. . . Living as a separate people, they have acquired peculiar habits & customs, & are inferior to the other inhabitants in education & industry. They retain the ancient Irish language, & to them it is chiefly confined. . . . . It is perhaps hardly to be credited, that it is a common practise among these unfortunate beings, frequently to bleed their cattle in the course of the summer, & to preserve the blood, as a part of their winter food. Such is the fact. p. 780

Poorest R. Cs. in the mountains.

" Ja. maroons.

Irish language.

" bled their cattle.

In the four counties above mentioned, to which I may add Monaghan & Fermanagh, I am unacquainted with any persons of the Roman catholic religion, except one gentleman in the county of Tyrone, who are called on the grand jury. 732.

No catholics on Grand jury.

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The real churchmen of Ireland are very few, except in the county of Down. p. 133.

look down on Catholics.

In the linen manufacture, the men employed at the black pits are a degree higher than the weaver, & they even look down on the Roman Catholic mountaineers as an inferior order of beings. p. 134.

more literature & education in the N. than any other part.

Ulster, the Centre & the north seldom indulge in the pursuit of Dublin. There is more literature & better establishments for education in the heart of the country (the North) than in any other. The School at Armagh is the Westminster or Eton of Ireland.... Considering the opulence of the North, a smaller portion of its youth are sent to the University of Dublin, than those of any other part; this may be accounted for by the people being in general dissenters, & to their vicinity to Scotland, where education is to be obtained at a moderate expense. p. 135.

Ulster more populous than the rest of I.

The population of Ulster exceeds that of any other district of the same dimensions in Ireland, & except those parts which are occupied by the higher classes of manufacturers & merchants, the exigencies are remarkable small..... I was informed by Capt. Richardson, lessee of the merchant & tailors' proportion of the land in Derry, that those mountaineers speak the Irish language, are all Roman catholics, & never employ themselves in weaving, or emigrate from the country. They raise a poor crop of potatoes, having little manure, but in such

mountaineers never emigrate.

small quantities that they are scarcely sufficient to last them through the season, bleed their cattle in summer frequently, & preserve the coagulated blood in cakes, for food in winter, for as they follow no trades by which they can earn money, they are too poor to purchase oatmeal. p. 736.

Bled cattle.

No country affords a more striking proof of the superiority which education & wealth have over numbers. Were an enumeration made, the R. Cs. would, I believe, preponderate in the North; yet these people are depressed beyond all conception, & bear their misery without murmuring or complaint. They seem neither to know or to feel its extent. The debasement & self-extinction into which they have fallen pervades their whole habits, & has become more strongly marked in their demeanour & appearance since the general arming of the protestants in 1798.

R. Cs. misery. debasement.

The Irish in the N. of Ireland may be divided into 4 classes. 1st. The old native Irish, who speak their primitive language. 2nd. The Scotch Hibernians whose ancestors settled in Ulster in the time of Jas. 1st. 3rd. A mixed race between the old Irish & Scotch highlander. 4th. A class sprung from English progenitors, whose descent may be traced in their features, language & names. p. 738.

4 classes of Irish.

The amusements of the native Irish, & of the mixed race of half Irish & half Scotch, consist in a game called in the N. of Ireland, caman or shinne, in the south, hurling, & in England, hockey. This play requires both strength & dexterity, & is a common pastime at fairs,

shinne. hockey.

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Dancing & cards

They delight in dancing, music, singing & listening to old romantic stories. Many of the lowest & most ignorant poor, play at cards; this is confined to the men, & although they cannot speak English, they have acquired the English names of the cards, which shows that they adopted this taste from the English settlers. p. 788.

English names of cards.

women visiting & keating.

The women in the weaving districts are much accustomed to visiting each other, & these visits are called keating. A young female with her spinning wheel on her head travels a considerable distance to the house of an acquaintance, where others are assembled, who spin, sing & converse, during the whole evening, & then return home, after partaking of nothing but potatoes & milk. 789.

Riotous meetings.

The humbler orders have a strong propensity to riotous meetings. Thus it happens, that they frequently attempt to redress private wrongs, or revenge family insults in their own summary way, without having recourse to a magistrate, or submitting to the tedious process of legal investigation, 790.

Northern Presbyterians & racing.

The northern presbyterian takes as much time in racing & other amusements as the R. C. with his saints' days & journeys to holy wells. 790.

The superiority of the weaver is produced by

Weaver's family all work.

the united labour of every member of the family, all of whom contribute to the general support. The master himself is not particularly distinguished for his industry, but as he supplies work to every one under his roof, he is enabled by their earnings to consume oatmeal instead of potatoes, & to allow his wife & daughters to wear cotton or linen gowns. p.40.

Oat-meal no wheaten bread in the N.

Oatmeal cakes is the bread commonly used in the North. Wheaten bread is never seen, except in the houses of the more opulent inhabitants, & even in these it is of modern introduction... Stirabout, in Scotland called pottage, which is oatmeal boiled with water, & eaten with milk, is a common dish in the north, & many of the children have no other food. p.41.

Smoke spoils everything.

The smoke ~~of the chimneys~~ in the cabins ruins the eye & the look & appearance of the inhabitants is greatly sullied by it. Besides, every article of food, especially butter, is noxious, except to those who, from long habit, have their palates habituated to such a flavor. p.42.

fevers.

It must be in a great measure owing to the closeness of these apartments, to the total extinction of fresh air, that fevers, when once got into a family, seldom leave it until they have attacked every individual. p.43.

Fermanagh. A class of yeomanry is met with here, who characterize themselves by the expression, "just as good

Hatred towards R.C.'s. As good protestants as any in all Ireland.

protestants as any in all Ireland;" which does not imply that they are any more religious than others, but that they are not actuated by any inveterate aversion & inveterate enmity to their Roman catholic neighbors. p44.

Protestants in Fermanagh fine robust.

The protestants in Fermanagh are a fine race of people, much superior in appearance to those of any of the northern districts. This, pre eminence arises, in all probability, from their mode of life, which, as there is less of the linen manufacture, is more favourable to the natural expansion of the body. They have a loftier carriage quite different from that of the manufacturing peasants in Ulster, or the C.C. inhabitants who live on salt fish, & ride on horseback with a pad of straw matted of the same material. They hold their catholic countrymen in contempt. p40.

Illicit intercourse more common among Prot. women than R.C. women. Confession.

Illicit intercourse is more prevalent among the uneducated order of females in the north, than among the R.C. women of the same rank in any other part of the kingdom!..... Here they are not obliged to go to confession, which, in some places, is a powerful restraint on immorality; & they have no religious scruples against consigning to the Foundling Hospital the fruit of their amours. Much is also due to the licentiousness & profligate habits of the men; here, as in all Ireland,

a woman being with child by her seducer, is considered as no tie upon him to repair, by marriage the injury he had done her. p. 747.

In reviewing the general character of the Irish, a very striking difference is perceived, after passing the S. W. Shores of Lough Erne, in Fermanagh Co. ..... When robbed, they never prosecute the offender; & if a sheep be stolen, they readily compound for the theft. Such crimes, according to their ideas, do not stand high in the scale of moral turpitude; & when interrogated why they do not prosecute those who steal from their flock, they always reply, "Plaze your honor, would you have us hang a man for stealing a bit of mutton?" p. 748.

U. of I.

Never prosecute offenders.

Sligo. Among these people, the character of a spy or informer is held in greater detestation than that of a thief. When they address themselves to Mr. Wynne, (a resident gentleman of Welsh descent,) they always prefix the word Mr. to his surname, because they know that he is not of Irish extraction. Mr. O'Hara, the member for the county, they term simply O'Hara. p. 750.

Detest informers.

Mr. not applied Irish gentlemen.

Connaught. The bag pipes are very common in this part of the country, & in some families, a blind piper or fiddler is maintained as a necessary part of the establishment. p. 752. Fond of society, they may be seen nightly, drinking, half a dozen together,

Bag pipes.

Fond of society.

& lying with their clothes on, in a barrack room, which is a parlour into which some beds have been thrown as a "shake down." p. 758.

Sale of women.

The sale of women in Ireland is a practise which seems to be viewed with as much indifference there as it is in Turkey. These females are of the lowest people, & are scrupulously chaste as to "boys" of their own rank, but being exceedingly ignorant, fall an easy prey to their superiors. Yet they are more to be pitied than blamed, for they are betrayed into the paths of vice by those in whom they naturally place the greatest confidence, & who ought to be their protectors. The bargain for the virtue of the young female is generally made with the mother, or some elderly relation of her own sex, who by her age & experience acquired an influence over the mind of the girl, & whose poverty tempts her to become the negociator in this infamous traffic. That young women, unacquainted with the world, & without any education, should fall easy victims to such diabolical acts, is not surprising; nor will it excite astonishment, that they should be cruelly abandoned when the appetite of their destroyer is cloyed, but it may be a little extraordinary that the offspring of such connections should be

Bargain made by mother or some relation.

deserted by their inhuman parents, & consigned to misery among the meanest class of society..... An Irish gentleman of family would never connect himself with a lady, be her qualifications what they may, nor would parents allow a daughter to marry a man who had been so brought into the world. p. 757.

Never may bastards.

These people (tenant farmers) send their sons to school, but complain that they cannot afford the same advantage to their daughters. This will account for many of the women not understanding a word of English: it is therefore notable that the Irish language will be continued through another generation. 757.

Daughters not educated.

Notwithstanding the abundance of linen in N., as most of the people in Connaught, it is a linen with which they are unacquainted: the poorer classes in the S. & W. of C. in general, lie without sheets. p. 758.

But little linen worn.

The inhabitants of the east side of the Shannon, treat those on the west side, Connaught, with the utmost contempt. A common term of reproach is, he's a Connaught man. The Connaught men in jeer, these sarcastic amazons, call, themselves West Indians, which they pronounce, Vest Indians. 759.

Connaught a term of reproach.

In Connaught, as in many other parts of Ireland, labourers are never employed without a person to overlook & attend them. They generally work in companies, but half the time is wasted in gossipping either with the overseer, or among themselves. I have seen gangs of young women, making hay, or gathering

Women gossip with overseer.

potatoes, laughing & joking with the overseer the whole day. 759.

Connaught, is considered by the other districts to be far behind them in civilization. p. 760.

Irish howl. The Irish howl, or cry of lamentation, prevails throughout Connaught & Munster. I have also heard it in Meath & in Louth, but it is on the decline. 761.

Limerick Co. In 1808, when the author visited Limerick, robberies were so common here, that gentlemen, who travelled with their servants, went generally well armed. 762.

Robberies.— go armed.

Palatines, 10 different names. The Palatines, who reside in the neighborhood of Limerick, have among them ten different names, they are reserved in their manners, & hold very little intercourse with the other classes of the people. 762.

Kerry Co. The cabins are built of stone without cement, & the doors are of wicker work.... Turf was so scarce that they were glad to use anything for fuel; & when they lighted a fire, they endeavored to increase the warmth by confining the smoke within the walls of their huts. 763.

Turf scarce— no fuel— smoke,

The principal complaint of the people was against proctors, tithes, middlemen & bad landlords. They seemed to have a very imperfect idea of the government, but said nothing against it. They only observed that they had "no master" or protector; an expression by which they meant that there were

No protector.

no resident land-owners among them to shield them from oppression. p. 164.

At this period, 1809 the people in the N. of Ireland, were in a state of approaching to insurrection; & great alarm prevailed throughout the whole country, from Kerry Head to Tramore in the Co. of Waterford. The leaders, for distinction, wore white shirts. They attacked the houses & persons of proctors, agents & magistrates, wreaking their vengeance on the "tithe-lines." Mr. Townsend, alluding to this circumstance, says: "The perpetual enmity that subsisted formerly between rival tribes, when every petty chieftain lived in a state of constant hostility with his neighbor, established a spirit of contentious emulation, of which too many traces still remain. The chiefs, indeed, are gone; the creating cause has disappeared, but the effect produced has not yet followed it." p. 164.

Riots - insurrection in the South.

It is the opinion of many intelligent persons, that the ancestors of the inhabitants of this part of Ireland, Kerry as well as those in Galway, came originally from Spain. Spain is supposed to have been peopled from Scythia; & the manners & customs of the Irish, roving about with their flocks in the woods & bogs, as described by Spenser, who wrote in the days of Q. Elizabeth, have a great resemblance to those of the ancient Scythians. It is generally believed that in Kerry there is a language which bears some affinity to Latin. I occasionally met with some who spoke a doggrel dialect, somewhat like the Latin, but they were very few in number. p. 165.

Ancestors from Spain, in Kerry Co.

Latin.

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County Cork. Women work out out of doors like the men. The whole way between Grange & Adare, I saw women washing linen in the ditches & standing up to their knees in water, notwithstanding the coldness of the season, it being then the beginning of December. p. 767.

Wash in streams in December.

When at Glanarriff, in Oct. 1808, I was informed by Miss Townsend, an intelligent elderly lady, who resides at Castle Townsend, that women are hired to attend funerals, & that their business is to rehearse a kind of oration on the character & ancestry of the deceased. This practice is called "keening"; & these female orators are paid according to the rank & opulence of the persons whom they panegyrize.

Women hired to attend funerals - keening.

This lady said that the poor in her neighborhood sup at nine o'clock; converse by the light & smoke of bog wood until eleven or twelve; rise at a late hour, & milk their cows at eleven in the forenoon. p. 767.

The poor Irish have no gardens, like the English whose meanest cottage is often ornamented with honey suckle, sweet pea, & scarlet bean, while his little plot of ground produces a plentiful crop of cabbages, carrots, beans & other useful vegetables;... Mr. Townsend ascribes this want of garden ground to the general cultivation of the potatoe, & I am of the same opinion. 768.

no gardens.

no flowers.

Co. Tipperary. The young men often meet in parties

of a hundred, to carry off some female, either with or without her consent, & so prevalent is this practice, that few young women are married, that are not run away with in this manner. p. 769.

Run off with young women.

Waterford Co. In this part of the country, from Kerry Head to the southern coast of Waterford, the poor can be restrained only by a military force. But a little way from a barrack, murders, rapes & robberies, are daily committed; yet these atrocities arise neither from a spirit of revolt, nor religious bigotry. The people are all Catholics, & in every outrage, they are catholic against catholic. This is to be ascribed, in some degree, to the prevalence of former habits; the people have their traditions, & are still influenced by the old custom of fighting in Leinster; yet I must add, that it arises, also, in a great measure, from systematic oppression, which perpetuates their ignorance, leaving them a prey to their own ungovernable passions. p. 771.

Catholics against Catholics.

In Tipperary, when a man marries, the ceremony of bringing home his wife, is called "hauling home." On this occasion, he is accompanied by all his neighbors on horseback, & as the cavalcade passes along, they are pelted with cabbage stalks by the mob. p. 772.

"Hauling home"

The most favourite time for marrying is on the Monday before Lent. The fear of not meeting a match during that period, gives an aching heart to many a young woman. Sometimes the relations, rather than that she should be dis-

Marry the Monday before Lent.

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disjointed, look out one for her, & they will say stop the first likely young man they meet, & make a proposal of marriage, which is very often accepted. Such affiances frequently take place, & yet the women are perfectly modest. 772.

"Kilkenny & Carlow, Counties. Some of the principal gentry are Roman catholics; many were once so, but have renounced their creed, & are called, on the poorer orders, "kiln dried protestants", a term which is applied also to those born of catholic parents. p. 773.

"Kiln dried protestants"

In June, 1809, at the races in Carlow, I saw a poor man struck on his cheek with a stroke of a whip, in the hands of a gentleman of some rank in the county. The sufferer happened to be standing in his way, & was struck by him, without having been requested to move. Not a murmur was heard, nor hand raised in disapprobation, but the surrounding spectators dispersed, running different ways, like slaves terrified at the rod of their despot. p. 773.

Man struck - " no disapprobation.

King's Co. The more wealthy farmers live well, but are dirty; & they all refuse to live in slated houses, many of which have been erected by the gentry, & are very ornamental to demains, but they are of no further use, as they prefer clay huts. p. 775.

More wealthy farmers, dirty.

Wexford & Wicklow Counties. The peasantry assemble on a

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Dance Sunday afternoons. Sunday afternoon, to amuse themselves with dancing & other recreations, they are dressed in their gayest attire, & cheerfulness & good humour are in their looks. p. 776.

Hospitality " open doors. The Wexford peasants have a custom when at meals, to sit with their doors open, which is an invitation to those who are passing to enter & partake of their homely fare. This innate hospitality is common to both rich & poor, & the stranger is always welcome. p. 776.

Strongbow. The baronies of Bargie & Forth are peopled by a distinct race, who are said to be descended from the adventurers who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland. Their origin is pointed out by their language, & by their manners & habits, which bear a strong resemblance to those of their Saxon forefathers. Gen. Vallancey, (Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy vol. 11. p. 24) says, "The gentlemen who now inhabit

Descendants of Cromwell's & K. Wm's. army. the country, are mostly descended from the officers & soldiers of Cromwell's & King William's army, viz. Harvey, Nunn, Edwards, Hughes & Phillips . . . . The women do all manner of rustic work, ploughing excepted. They receive equal wages with the men. The greatest harmony subsists between the landlord & farmer, & it is common to meet the tenant at the landlord's table. . . . The professed religion here is R. C. there being

Cath's. 100 to 1. about one hundred of that persuasion to one protestant." p. 777.

Wakefield says he has observed them to be much more industrious than those of Irish origin; they have larger farms, & the manner of conducting them gives them the appearance of English cultivation. I have often heard them abused in the town of Wexford by the name of Englishmen. p. 777.

In Kildare, Meath, & Louth, there is a considerable number of R. C. gentry, & as I mixed much with them, particularly in Meath, I had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with their character. Lord Fingal resides in this county, & in the rebellion commanded a volunteer corps, which distinguished itself at the battle of Tara. At the same period Killeen castle, the seat of this hospitable nobleman, was a place of general retreat to the well affected, & during that commotion, afforded protection to the protestant & the R. C. I can state, from authority, that the clergy of the church of Ireland, as well as those of the R. C. establishment, performed divine service under the same roof & at the same time, as long as danger existed, & while it was necessary to consider it as a sanctuary from the fury of the rebellious people. His lordship's conduct has rendered him justly popular, not only in this part of the country, but throughout all Ireland; & while he is venerated by those of his own persuasion, he is esteemed & respected by the protestants. p. 778.

Lord Fingal catholic — respected by all parties

Irish labourers never work singly. An old man may be seen in a barn, threshing, in England: but this is never the case in Ireland: the people there have a sympathy of feeling, which makes company necessary to work those at work. p. 778.

Never work singly.

Mr. Thompson, in his Survey of Meath, says "so long as the present mode of it continued, of having the foddering

Where there is muck, there is luck.

yard in front of the farm house, instead of in the rear, every exertion towards cleanliness in the house wife will be fruitless; for though a common expression prevails among the people of this class, that "where there is muck there is luck," yet I never understood that muck was of necessity to lie at the front, nor that the farmer & his family should wade knee deep in it. pp. 778 9.

W. counties behind in civilization.

The inhabitants of the eastern counties of Ireland consider those to the west as behind them in civilization; a difference which is perceptible at every remove from the eastern to the western shore, yet I must observe that the state of the poor cannot be worse than it is in many parts of Meath & Kildare. p. 780.

Women cart turf. " no drinking.

Westmeath. At Tore I saw the women carting turf, & they seemed to work as much out of doors as the men; I did not perceive that the people were addicted to drinking. They made a vow of sobriety during the rebellion, & they have become sober from habit. I observed a strong propensity to thieving & perjury, yet persons who do not hesitate to steal or take a false oath, are scrupulously attentive to the performance of their vows, & the penance enjoined by their priests. 781.

Books on Ireland.

Cowper's Letters on the Irish Nation. 1801.
Tighe's Survey of Kilkenny.
Whitelaw (Rev. James) on the Population of Dublin.

In Ireland, a ~~man's wife~~ married woman is never spoken of as the wife of any one, or addressed by that name; etiquette requires that

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"my lady" not my wife.

the term strict be my lady. Even an old peasor respects when you inquire after his spouse, that you should ask "how his lady does." p.787.

Intemperance.

Dublin. The common people, however, are so much addicted to spirituous liquors, that this passion may be considered as a trait in their national character. Wm. Saunders Halloran M.D. author of "An Inquiry into the Causes producing the extraordinary Addition to the Number of Insane," says that the many wretched victims to this fascinating indulgence are not confined to youth nor old age; to sex nor condition. So frequently do instances of furious madness present themselves to me, & arising out from long continued inebriety, that I seldom have occasion to inquire the cause. p.788.

Dr. Halloran.

Meals — shops opened later.

Meal times in Dublin are much the same as in England, except among tradesmen, whose shops are not open so soon in the morning, by two hours, as in London, consequently the breakfast is later. p.788.

Filth of crowding houses.

Whitelaw in his "Population of the City of Dublin, says, "Into the back yard of each house, frequently not ten feet deep, is flung from the windows of each apartment the ordure & other filth of its numerous inhabitants, from whence it is so seldom removed, that I have seen it nearly on a level with the windows of the first floor; & the moisture that after heavy rains flows from this cesspool, having frequently no sewer to carry it off, runs into the street, by the entry leading to the staircase." p.79.

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Father & mother drink.

Whitelaw in a letter to Mr Wakefield says, "to the wants of the comforts of life, & even a sufficiency of its necessities, must be added the consumption of ardent spirits, by both fathers & mothers of this class, which of late years has increased, & is daily increasing, in a degree distressing to humanity, & even frightful to imagination". p. 795.

Irish town.

In all the cities of Ireland, there are parts occupied entirely by the poor, whose mud cabins, thatched with straw, are half buried amidst hills of dirt; until within a few years such was the general state of the towns. The suburbs, where the poor reside, are usually called "Irish Town." p. 794.

Tenants waste their landlords estates, before expiration of lease.

Instances came to my knowledge of an ungenerous want of feeling for the poor, by some of the nobility, which an English man would hear with indignation. Those who credit the assertion of Dr. Crumpe, that "there is no country in the world where tradesmen make so many bad debts, must allow that justice is another virtue no less necessary. Every tenant endeavours to waste his landlords estate, before the expiration of his lease. p. 795.

governesses not virtuous,

The Irish ladies have to submit to the almost total impossibility of procuring virtuous females, qualified for governesses for their children. p. 797.

Early marriages not from affection.

Marriages in Ireland take place in every rank at a much earlier age than they do in England. 799.

Among the poor this is seldom from affection; a man

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Speaks of going to be married with as much indifference as if he were going to purchase articles at a fair. Among the labouring poor of England, "have often been seen with satisfaction, instances of the strongest attachment between married persons; & I am convinced that the numerous cases of females wanting favors before marriage arise from affection. In Ireland such cases are uncommon. They marry oftener to escape parental authority than from any other cause. Where a man considers his wife as his slave. p. 801.

Marry to escape parental authority

Education is more ~~common~~ general among the poorer classes in Ireland than it is among the same description of people in Eng. The Irish peasantry are more quick of comprehension than the latter. The Irish, with less skill in manual operations, possess more intelligence; they are shrewd by nature, & have a most anxious desire to obtain information. Their inquisitiveness is strongly marked by their interrogatories; & it is to this spirit that I ascribe the frequency of anonymous letters in Ireland. p. 804.

Irish more intelligent than English - quicker to comprehend.

The strong attachment which children of both sexes show towards their parents is a noble trait in the character of the indigent Irish. It is the effect of natural feeling. Poorer people never permit those to whom they are indebted for existence to work during their declining years. p. 804.

Filial affection

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Wakes. Inserted under a letter written in the South of Ire. and, by a resident of the north, "We have nothing of this wakes amusement in our part of the country, except among the Roman catholics. The presbyterians assemble also on such occasions, but they have no amusement, nor do they sit up the whole night with the corpse as in this part of the country." p. 807.

No wakes except among Caths.

gossipping. The love of gossiping is a strong feature in the Irish character, & is, I believe, very often the cause of such meetings, [wakes]. p. 807.

Jealous of England. The Irish are jealous of England, but as ready to adopt English fashions as the English are to imitate those of France. 807.

Emigration a composing medicine. Emigration is a composing medicine, which allays the violence of disease, & it is only considered in point of view that would recommend it. I had much rather that the disease did not exist; & there are means, by which it might be cured, without having recourse to this desperate remedy; for although I cannot regret the loss of numbers, I must lament the diminution of that capital & industry which the people carry along with it. The persons who thus quit the country are the most valuable part of the community, enterprising individuals, anxious to improve their condition; and none think of removing who do not possess some kind of property. 808.

The most valuable go.

Meat — once a week in E. — In I. never. Meat is eaten by the lowest class of English, generally speaking, once a week — by the lowest class in Ireland, generally speaking, never. In Eng. the class next to the lowest, eat it three, or at least, two times in a week. In I. never.

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Ireland, the same class, which is more numerous than in Eng. do not, generally speaking, eat it once a month, a great majority of that class do not eat it oftener than six times a year. p. 811.

6 times a year.

Linen Manufacture.

Vol. 1st.

Linen Earl of Stafford.

The foundation of the linen manufacture in Ireland was laid by the unfortunate Earl of Stafford, during the time he resided in that country as chief governor. His Lordship gives an account of it in a letter dated, July 25th, 1636. Having observed that the soil, in many parts, was suited to the production of flax, that the women were chiefly bred to spinning, & that the price of labor was cheap, he conceived that linen might be made there at such an expense as would enable the manufacturers to undersell, twenty per cent at least, those of Holland & France. Impressed with this idea, he sent to Holland for flax seed, & to the Netherlands & France for competent workmen. The flax was sown, & succeeded according to expectation; spinners & looms were set to work; & his lordship, to animate others, embarked himself in the business, & expended in promoting it, £30,000 of his private fortune.

But the troubles, however, which soon after broke out, an entire stop was put to this useful enterprise, until it was again revived by the Duke of Ormonde, who procured several acts of parliament

Duke of Ormonde.

to encourage it, & also for inviting protestant strangers to settle in the kingdom. He despatched skilful persons to the Netherlands to learn the methods of its cultivation & manufacture. ... At the same time he wrote, to Sir Wm. Temple, whom he had recommended to the king, as a man fit for the purpose, & who was then ambassador at Brussels, to send him over from Brabant 500 families, who had been employed in the manufacture: he procured others from Rochelle & the Isle of Rhé. & Sir Geo. Carteret supplied him with a considerable number from Jersey, & the adjacent parts of France. He built tenements for some of these people at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, where in a little time, 300 hands were at work, under the direction of Col. Lawrence. Cordage, sail cloth, ticking & linen, made of Irish yarn, equal in quality to any in Europe, were made, & could be sold at a less price than that of any other country. The Duke had the satisfaction, before he quitted the government in 1699 of seeing the linen business fully established, & in a promising condition. Vol. 1st. p. 680-2. [From Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde, 1st p. 342, the above account is taken.]

Sir. Wm. Temple.

That the business might be better superintended, a board of trustees, who first met in 1711, was established, & in order that no encouragement might be wanting, bounties on the exportation of Irish linen were offered, & in 1743 they were distributed. ..

Under the direction of the above-mentioned board, the cambric manufactory was also introduced in 1737, by a Mr. De Joncourt, who brought over workmen for that pur-

cambric.

Hakefield's "Account of Ireland,"

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1500 looms in 1767.

lost from France. The author of a pamphlet on the Resources of Ireland, published at Dublin in 1767, says, that at that at that period, there were upwards of 1,500 looms employed in weaving cambric in the northern part of the country. p. 682.

Chapter on Eloquence.

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Ireland, the back door of England.

King James very emphatically called Ireland "the back door of England & Scotland," & an ingenious writer observes that it may, indeed, be esteemed most happy for this nation, that no king of Denmark, or Norway, or of Sweden or any prince of the Ostmen settled in Ireland, ever gained an entire dominion of that Isle; for had it remained under the orderly government of any of these, its neighborhood would have been in many respects prejudicial to England. p. 813. (Lord Littleton's Hist. of Henry II. 2nd. p. 434, in Letter of Sir T. Philips.)

Protestants readily enlist.

April 1809, Gloster. The protestants readily enlist. They have less fear of being entrapped when they leave home. Sept. 1809. Major O'Hara says, that when the county of Sligo militia were raised, they were all protestants; at present, only one half are of that persuasion. Having asked him, why the Roman catholics did not enlist, he replied, "Because they are never made non-commissioned officers". The colonel, he said, wished for none but loyal men to be officers; that the Prot-

No non-commissioned officers among Caths.

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stants were generally the best informed, & that on this account, they were better qualified for such situations. p. 826.

But little happiness or content in Ireland.

Notwithstanding that the inhabitants of this island have been for centuries under the nominal influence of British laws, yet few traces of happiness, arising from wise political institutions, are to be found in any part of the country. — the original habits & manners of the population still exist, & in the many districts the traveller may fancy that he has gone back into periods of time long past, & is amongst a people whose domestic customs were those of former centuries. p. 836.

Rebellion of 1798.

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There was no country in the world, perhaps, where the people, groaning under oppression of every kind, & irritated against their rulers, were ready to embrace any new order of things which they might think calculated to free them from their misfortunes, or even to afford a chance for a change in their favor.... Such was the situation of the people of Ireland, when the false glare, thrown out by the French revolution, made them vainly believe, that they saw their deliverence at no great distance, & the end of their troubles was approaching. p. 360.

The passion for liberty was first manifested among the Presbyterians of the North. who met at Belfast, to commemorate some of the most prominent, & as were then

called, glorious events in France, & it was in that province where those secret plans, cabals, & assemblies originated, which induced the people afterwards, to break out into open rebellion .... In 1791, a society was formed under the title of United Irishmen. Theobald Wolfe Tone, Thos. Addis Emmet, Dr. M'Nevin, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, were engaged in it. In intellectual endowments, those who had the direction of public affairs in Ireland, were not to be compared to them. 361

In the early stage of the business, the most prominent actors were Presbyterians, among whom there were many in easy circumstances, or of considerable property. .... The chiefs proceeded with great caution; they had an embassador at Paris, who prevailed on the French Directory to co-operate with them, & to send a body of troops to their assistance, with arms, ammunition &c. Their original plan was to wait the arrival of foreign aid; & in the mean time, & by every means in their power, to extend the union as widely as possible. The union was, however, slow in its progress towards the south; where it was a long time before it spread into the counties inhabited by the Roman Catholics, who in many instances joined in it, I believe, rather through alarm, than inclination. 362.

To counteract these machinations, a new society was formed in the north, under the denomination of "Orangemen". .... No Roman catholic was ad-

mitted a member of this association; & by this illiberal & indiscriminate exclusion, they established a most invidious distinction, which amounted to an open accusation that persons of this persuasion, were wanting in attachment to government, & unworthy to be trusted, 363.

The "United Irishmen" adopted "green" as the color of their banners; the United Orangemen, orange. The latter color, was that which had been adopted to commemorate the victory gained by King Wm. over the R. Catholics. & the Catholics had the mortification of seeing this badge, which they were not even permitted to assume, daily reproaching them with want of loyalty. They were thus deprived of an opportunity of vindicating their attachment to the government, even had they been so disposed, 363

In the North an unsuccessful attack was made upon Antrim, & a skirmish took place in the county of Down. In Meath, Lord Fingal & the R. Catholic gentry took up arms in the defence of their sovereign & country, & gave a most distinguishing proof of their zeal, & bravery, at the hill of Tara, without having recourse to any of those excesses which had disgraced the armed citizens in other parts of the country. 367.

Slaves, from W. I. oftener from Africa

Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. 3rd.

Slaves for our colonies sometimes came by way of the W. Indies, & sometimes, especially to the South, directly from Africa, being sought for 30 degrees together from Cape

Bancroft's History of the United States.

Vol. 3rd.

France to Lower Va, Lists, & from Africa to Angola. It is not possible to relate in what way they were laden. The traders, in men have left few words. Of a direct voyage from Guinea to U.S. no journal is known to exist, though slave ships from Africa entered very considerable water south of New York. pp. 402-3.

Slavers entered every large port south of New York.

In service the slaves were compelled to adopt a new dialect, & broken English became their tongue, both with themselves & their masters. p. 406.

Broken Eng.

[The earliest Penna. newspapers show that most of the slaves, or Negs, came from the W. I. particularly from Barbados.]

The total loss of life on the voyage is computed to have been, on the average, 12½ to 15 per cent, & 4½ per cent more in the West India harbors. p. 405.

Loss of life in slave ships 12½ to 15 per cent.

[I think the facts noted in these manuscript volumes indicate that the loss of redemptioners & indented servants on the passage was not much less.]

Fool emigrants at Port Royal. Bancroft. 3.-417.

Oglethorpe in part colonized Georgia with imprisoned debtors. pp. 418-19.

Highland Jacobites settled New Inverness & Darien. Hunters believing negroes impossible with them. p. 427. while servants, prepared to desert Georgia. p. 434.

From a Report of the Deputies of the Council of Trade in France to the Royal Council concerning the Commerce of that Nation to their American Islands, Guinea, the Levant, Spain, England, Holland & the North, in 1701. &c., London, 1711. Pamphlet No. 5 in Vol. 6 W.S. Tracts. French & English.

It might be proper to add to the Regulation by which the Council injoins every Ship to carry a certain number of Lads or Fellows, who hire themselves to Service for augmenting the Colonies, an Order for sending some Hundreds of Girls which might be taken out of the Hôtel Dieu and Maids brought up to a capacity in Manufactures, to be married to the hired Men-Servants after they have served out their Times; & to forbear sending the common Prostitutes, who are more likely to corrupt & infect the country than to people it; & as there are abundance of Beggars in France able to work, who live in perfect Idleness, it would be essential to order the Justices to cause numbers of them to be taken up, & shipped off to our Colonies". p. 16.

Maids to be sent as wives.

The Report of the Select Committee on Emigration in 1826, with a Brief Analysis of the Evidence, & Appendix. Lond. 1827.

The Select Committee, [whose Report follows] was appointed to inquire into the Expediency of encouraging Emigration from the United Kingdom, & to report their Observations thereupon to the House; & to whom the Reports of Sessions 1823, 1824, & 1825, on the State of Ireland, & the Employment & the Poor there; & also the Petitions & Memorials to the Council

Purpose of the Committee.

Report of Select Committee on Emigration, 1826.

Department from Persons desirous of emigrating from the United Kingdom were severally referred. p. 1.

The Committee have deduced from the Evidence taken before them, the following Facts:

Pop. redundant.

First, that there are extensive districts in Ireland, & districts in England & Scotland, where the population is, at the present moment, redundant, or in other words that the population is beyond the number to which any existing demand for labor can afford employment. 2.

No parochial rate in I.

That in the England this redundant population has been in part supported by a parochial rate, which is threatens in its extreme tendency to absorb the whole rental of the Country; & that in Ireland, where no such parochial rate exists by law, & where the redundancy is found in a still greater degree, a considerable part of the population is dependent for the means of support on the precarious source of charity, or is compelled to resort to habits of plunder & spoliation for the actual means of subsistence. p. 2.

Charity or plunder.

Unappropriated lands in Ca. N.S. N.B. P.E.I. &c. &c.

Secondly: that in the British Colonies in N. America (including the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, & Prince Edwards Island) at the Cape of Good Hope, & in New South Wales, & Van Diemens Land, there are tracts of unappropriated land of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving & insisting any portion of the redundant population of this country, which could be conveyed thither. pp. 2-3.

Experiments of 1823-5.

The Emigrations carried into effect in 1823 & 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Robinson, the details of which are to be found in the Appendix, were supported by Parliamentary grants of money, for which no repayment was pledged, but those emigrations were necessary for the purpose of experiment, & justified the expenditure of the public money. p. 5.

Emigrant to repay expences.

Your Committee are convinced "that the industry of the emigrant would be more effectually stimulated & confirmed by subjecting him to the repayment of the greater part of the debt incurred, the nature of which, it could be distinctly explained to him previously to his being received as a candidate for emigration". p. 12.

Emigration from Ireland must be paid for by proprietors

In Ireland, nothing in the nature of a poor rate exists by law; & voluntary consent on the part of the proprietors of land towards any contribution for the purpose of emigration, must there, as well as in Scotland, be indispensable. p. 14.

It will be found uniformly stated in that evidence that the evils of pauperism are not less felt in Ireland in consequence of the non-existence of a parochial fund for the support of the poor; all the attributes of the most unbounded pauperism are to be found there; mendicancy, with all its train of evils, occasional outrage, habits of idleness, even in those for whose labor some demand exists, & a character of destitution & misery pervading all the

Unbounded pauperism.

lower classes of society. It is also to be observed, that in a national point of view, an indirect burthen is imposed upon that part of the country, where a redundant population exists. p. 14.

With respect to the improvement in the circumstances of those who emigrate, "your Committee beg to transcribe an extract from a letter addressed by Col. Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement in Upper Canada, to a member of your Committee, with respect to the Emigration of 1823 & 1825;

200 Irish Emigrants in W. Canada.

"I accompanied Sir Peregrine Maitland last winter on a tour of inspection to the new Irish emigrant settlements, about 100 miles below York. I was anxious to see how they were getting on, & whether the scheme of transporting the poor of Ireland to this country was likely to prove beneficial or not, & was happy to find them doing admirably. These people were sent out last summer about 2,000 souls, & did not get on their land until late in November.... I have reason to think that they will realize a comfortable independence in the course of this year, & be of no further cost to the government; & it was satisfactory to hear them expressing their gratitude for what was done for them." p. 15.

Your Committee observed, in the Report of the Committee appointed, in 1817, & 1819, to consider of the Poor Laws, that a strong opinion was expressed as to an extension, unlicensed by actual law, of the relief

afforded to able bodied paupers, under which much of the evils incident to the Poor Law system have been considered to arise. They here again revert to the valuable evidence of Mr. Hodges, who has made shown that voluntary efforts have already, been made for this special purpose; that, within his knowledge, parishes have furnished money from the poor rates for the facilitating Emigration; & that the emigrants, availing themselves of those facilities; had proceeded to the U.S. of A. pp. 20 21.

Testimony of William Bowman Felton. Esq; before the above Committee.

Desultory emigrations to U. Canada.

He is acquainted with the desultory emigrations that come every year to Quebec & Montreal, where, during the summer, they find employment, & a few locate themselves in Lower Canada. p. 35.

1818 Emigration very numerous.

Dr. Strachan likewise stated, that since 1818, when the emigration began to be very numerous, Sir Peregrine Maitland thought it would be inconvenient for so many to come to York, the seat of government, & therefore appointed landboards in each district of the province, with power to give locations of 100 acres to all British subjects who could bring with them tolerable characters & recommendations. p. 41.

Richard John Uniacke, Esq: Attorney Gen. of Nova Scotia, testifies that "he knows a tract of country upon the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, where there were not 25 fam

New regulations increased the expense.

ities & now there are 1500 who have settled there, with a few exceptions, at their own expense; & the emigration was proceeding, till the new regulations made the expense of passage so great, as to put an end to it; but were the Act enforcing these regulations repealed, the emigration might again be resumed. And were each captain of a vessel to get 20s. or 10s. of premium for every passenger landed on the colonies in good health, it would be far better than the Parliamentary regulations.* Voluntary emigration is the thing that will remove the redundant population in this country; & if there were no obstructions, it would resume its former standard. The system of voluntary emigration used formerly to be conducted thus: those who could pay their passage out, went at once; those who could not, were called Redemptioners, & agreed to pay, on their arrival in Nova Scotia, 40s. or 3 l.: but, if they could not raise the money, the captain was at liberty to bind them for two or three years, to some person willing to pay the sum agreed for. He has known Germans, & others, who have come out in this way, with 30 or 40 pounds in their pockets, & served two or three years to persons for advancing their passage money, that they might become acquainted with the country before they set up for themselves. p. 5.

Voluntary emigration.

Redemptioner system.

Thomas Law Hodges, Esq. resides at Hemsted, Co. Kent, in the district in which he lives, called the Weald of

Lay April 20, 1826

the district

*The Parliamentary regulations appear to have put an end to the Redemptioner system. B. P. H.

Kent emigrants to N. York.

Kent, there is a redundancy of labouring population. The poor rates are, from that reason, enormously high; & the only remedy is by promoting emigration, the tide of which in Kent, is setting towards New York. The parishes assist, & in a recent emigration, only a week, since, it had been at the rate of 13 l. 10 s. per head, for grown up persons, including all costs & charges: that is, for passage 4 l., for provisions 3 l. 10 s., & two sovereigns to be in each person's pocket on landing: of the remaining sum, 4 s. 6 d. is paid at landing in New York, & a few shillings for expenses from Kent to London. Women pay the same passage as men; children under twelve years of age, half, or 3 l. 10 s.

Expenses

Pauper 20 l. a year.

The expense of a pauper, with his wife, during the whole year, would be 20 l., & therefore the parishes would be disposed to avail themselves of any facilities in sending these paupers to any of the British colonies. The people are extremely desirous of being sent. Mr. Hodges saw a letter from an emigrant, thanking the parish for what they had done for him, & hoping that some day he would be able to make a return; but if the prospect of removal to Canada does not hold out advantages equal or superior to the U. S. they would not go. pp. 80 81.

U. S.

27 at public expense - 25 at own charge.

Two or three years ago, fifty two men, women & children emigrated from the parish of Smarden to N. York, twenty-seven at the expence of the parish, & twenty-five at their own charge. The reports from them are the most favourable, so much so that almost all the labourers of the parish are desirous of going to America. The meth

cottages to be torn down

minors marry

Cause of cottages

long war.

ed adopted by the parish for providing the means of sending those 27 emigrants out by advancing a sum of money from an individual residing in the parish, & repaying it out of the rates by instalments of 56l every half year, until the whole was paid off. 2nd immediately on these families quitting their cottages, other families took possession of them, & the parish paid the rents; so that it has experienced no relief from this emigration. The cottages were entirely filled up by parishioners; for if the excess of the population were to be drawn off to morrow, & 20, 30 or 40 houses to become vacant, as many corresponding pairs of young people, many of them under age, would be asked in church directly. And this arises from the poor having a reliance upon the rates for assistance; so that they become regardless of the consequences of marriage, & have lost those feelings of independence which their fathers had.

Mr. Hodges is quite satisfied that the erection of cottages has been a most serious evil throughout that county; & is, from conviction, concurring with other cottage proprietors in pulling down from 20 to 30 cottages, as soon as their present occupants are gone, if they emigrate, as it is probable they will; or, if the buildings are left standing, young people of 17 or 18 yrs. of age or even younger, would marry immediately, & thus the evil would continue. The increase of the number of cottages may be attributed to the long war, which occasioned many Gov. works all over the country; the demand for labour was very great; people mar-

rict without fear of the consequences; they thought their children would have full employment, ... In a population of 16 parishes, consisting of 21,719 persons, 8,263 are paupers, & in addition to that number, 682, for whom no employment can be found in any part of the year; thus nearly a moiety of the whole population is dependent on the rates, p. 873.

If 21,719 persons - 8,263 are paupers.

Mr. Hodges does not think there would be any objection on the part of the paupers to pay back any money advanced for their emigration, provided that they had confidence they would do well. In which case they would prefer going to Canada to U. S., & the removal of these poor labourers would have the effect of increasing the rate of wages, & rendering comfortable those who remain. But to render emigration effectual it would be necessary to prevent the building the cottages. p. 83.

cottages.

Of those who have emigrated to the U. S. many, Mr. H. says, have become land-owners, & purchased their lands at two dollars an acre. One of his own tenants went out, & has purchased 200 acres of land in the Ohio, & is doing very well. He has written home, & many of his own neighbors are going. p. 84.

Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Strachan, just returned from Canada, testifies, There came by the way of New York a great number of Irishmen, in 1817 & 1818, recommended by the British Consul, they were settled in Cavan, & are all doing well, & have a great deal of surplus produce. They appeared to have no money among them when they arrived, but after looking around them they found employment & gained

Protestants.

vages. These are chiefly Protestants. p. 100.

10,000 annually to Quebec — 10,000 annually — U.S.

Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, Esq. — For the last ten yrs. the arrival at Quebec has been from 10,000 to 12,000 annually, & about the same number arrive in the U.S. Before passing the late act, allowing emigration to the U.S. on similar footing as to Canada, not so many went to the States, from the high rate of passage; but as ships going there can now take as many to our colonies, a preference is generally given to the U.S. as cept by those who have friends in the Canadas before them; but there are not so many going to the States as there were. The majority of these emigrants are Protestants & Dissenters; some of them with large families, & carrying from 50 to 60 pounds, & are, in general, doing well. p. 101.

Mostly Protestants & Dissenters.

Cost to Canada £51. more than to U.S.

Thomas Law Hodges. — The cost of a family, a man & his wife, & two children, emigrating to the U.S. is £37; to send the same family to U. Canada will cost £88, leaving a difference of £51. more in sending them to Canada than the U.S. p. 104.

Great emigration

Many emigrants invited by those who have emigrated.

Redmond O'Driscol. — The extent of voluntary emigration has, last spring, been almost incredible. it has been produced by the invitations of friends who had preceded them, particularly those sent out in 1823, under Mr. Robinson. Mr. O'Driscol has seen people by hundreds at the brokers office at the Port of Cork, stating that their friends invite them over, & expressing great anxiety to go. Invitations also come from

persons who have gone to the United States; but at present the emigration is chiefly to the N. S. colonies. The emigrants going are chiefly agricultural, & possess some means. 108.

Limerick. poor. wages 6d.

Thomas Odell, Esq, resides in the Co. of Limerick, where the general state of the poor is miserable indeed, the applicants for labour being so much above the demand that they earn almost nothing, not even sixpence per day. The removal of a part of the population would be advantageous to those who remain. The people are anxious to emigrate. p. 111.

Analysis of Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Emigration.

Papers respecting the expense of emigration to N. S. Wales, delivered by Mr. Eager.

N. S. Wales expects every other British colony for poor emigrants in the article of convict labour, if properly applied. There are, at the present time, 1826, upwards of 25,000 male convicts, able bodied crown labourers; of these, 15,000 is quite a sufficient number to be distributed among the settlers in the colony, & employed in the government works, & the remaining 10,000 are ready on the spot to be employed in clearing & preparing land for emigrants. p. 134.

N. S. Wales. 25,000 convicts.

Robt. John. Wilmot Horton. M. P. - A voluntary emigration, unconnected with any support from Government, & without regulation, takes place to Quebec. It commenced in 1815, & has increased from 5000 or 6000 to 12,500

5,000 in 1815. 12,500 in 1824.

Report of Select Committee on Emigration 1826-

mostly paupers. in 1824. By far the greater proportion, being little better than paupers, became a grievous burthen to the population of the towns in both provinces. pp. 168 7.

Robinson, 1823, could not have succeeded without Catholic clergy. Mr Robinson, Esq, was employed as superintendant of the emigration from Ireland in 1823. He obtained assistance from several of the Roman Catholic clergy in carrying his plan into effect, particularly from Mr. O'Brien at Kromacket, & Mr. Jones at Mallow; nor could he have succeeded had the Catholic clergy been opposed. The emigrants chosen were all represented as paupers: they were partially employed at home, living on one or two acres; & among them were found weavers, black smiths & other tradesmen; a great proportion were industrious, & anxious to be employed. p. 163.

Could read & write. The lower class in Ireland are very much alike: Mr. Robinson found them much more intelligent than he expected; most of them could read & write & calculate their allowance of rations to the eighth part of an ounce. This year witness has engaged 1600 persons who are preparing to emigrate. Religious difference was frequently spoken of; & he is certain that the absence of any such difference in Canada tends to make them more happy & satisfied with their lot than in their own country. There were only 10 Protestants among 868 emigrants, & they all behaved well in the passage. Since they were settled in Canada, some difficulty arose from their ignorance, & the want of attention of those whose duty it was to have instructed

Only 10 Protestants among 868 emigrants.

2 Catholic priests.

them .... There are in the neighborhood two Catholic priests. There is one seventh of the land set apart for the Protestant clergy, but none for the Roman Catholic. pp. 164-5.

Passenger Act. vs. emigration.

Provisions.

From a letter from Mr. Buchanan, & the evidence of Mr. Atlee, it appears that the Passenger Act operates very oppressively on voluntary emigration. The passage used to be from 2l. to 3l. it is now 6l. or 7l. The provisions appointed by the Act are not such as the Irish emigrant likes, or is accustomed to, and are also much dearer than those which he would furnish himself. There is no necessity for a surgeon. Mr. Atlee admits that some regulations are necessary, else the avidity of the brokers would crowd the vessels too much. Mr. Atlee thinks there is sufficient shipping employed in the Quebec trade to take out 100.000 emigrants every year. He thinks the expense of taking out the emigrants, considering what they received, not too great, but he believes a scale more economical might be adopted. He says that the emigration has decreased latterly; at the close of the war it was from 30.000 to 40.000, now it is from 15.000 to 20.000. All descriptions of persons go, though not so many poor now, on account of the high price. Almost all that now go are agriculturists, those that went some years ago were chiefly artisans. They go from different counties, almost every year, but chiefly from the northern & midland. More Protestants, Mr. Atlee thinks, go than Catholics, considering the relative situation of the population. The general custom of emigrating is

Decreased In 1815-30.000 to 40.000 annually - In 1826 - 15 to 20.000. annually.

High price now prevents poor,

More Prots. than Cs.

Report of Select Committee on Emigration 1826

Youngest go first

one or two of the youngest of the family to go first, or when these obtain a footing the rest are sent for.

free passage emigr.

Mr. Cutler thinks that the giving emigrants a free passage is enough; that at present they get too much. His reason for recommending that only a free passage be given to them is, that since 15.000 or 20.000 go yearly, & pay their passage, 50.000 would succeed, not paying their passage ... Usually speaking, the lower orders view America as a kind of promised land, & commonly succeed in the Canadas. 166-7.

America - the promised land.

Mr. L. Rochefort Esq. says, "About three years ago there was a considerable emigration of the Protestants & but few Catholics," but does not think there is any disposition to emigrate now. If a system of emigration were made serviceable both for landlords & tenants, many landlords would give a sum of money with each family, if Government would assist them to get rid of them peaceably. ... He thinks that there is a great disinclination among the Roman Catholics to emigrate, but Protestants are very willing, & a good many have emigrated. The R.C.s feel a stronger attachment to the country than the Protestants do; for the Protestants consider themselves a superior class, & if they are not better off in life than the Roman Catholics, they will try to better themselves elsewhere, if they can. p. 170.

Many Protestants go - but few Catholics.

Cs. not disposed - why?

R. Cs. emigrate of late years. Prots.—army.

John Godley, Esq., says that of late years the Roman Catholics have emigrated as well as Protestants, but not in the same proportion, nor of so good a description. The Protestants are more inclined to try their fortune, either by emigration or in the army. Of 130 Chelsea pensioners, the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics. p. 178.

improvident marriages caused by poverty. in small huts sexes mixed up.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle lives in the vicinity of Carlow, Ireland. He says, "The district called the Collier Country, co Kildare has been covered with a dense population during the last 20 or 30 years, previous to which it was almost a waste. The population is increased by improvident marriages; but even these are caused by the extreme poverty of the people — poverty paralyses their exertions — they cannot be worse than before — hence they go together. Moreover, when the wretched head of a family is extremely poor, he lives in a wretched cabin, & has only one apartment, where he & his children dwell: it is so with his neighbour, & there is then a continual intercourse kept up in these small dwellings, so that the different sexes are mixed up together: & that respectful distance, which is always observed in families of any thing of rank, is lost entirely upon the poor. Hence it is, that if these people had some property, that would give them an education, & a feeling of self-respect, & would put them, as it were, upon their energies to seek a livelihood, they would look before them before they married; but now their very depression & their extreme poverty throw them together like so many sav-

pages in a wood. p. 174.

No. XIV contains abstracts of petitions or memorials transmitted to the Colonial Department since the 1st of Jan, 1826, from persons desirous of emigrating from the United Kingdom.

No. 1. English, Scotch & Irish applicants for emigration.

1st. English applicants are thirty one in number, whose petitions include about one hundred & fifty six families, who wish to emigrate, praying for land & a free passage.

2nd. Scotch applicants, in number 17, petition in favour of 704 families, who are desirous of settling in the colonies.

3rd. Irish applicants, in number 132, petition in favour of several thousand families, who are desirous of emigrating from Ireland. p. 177.

History of the Irish Settlers in North America, from the Earliest Period to the Census of 1850. By Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Boston. 1850. 6th Edition.

1699 - Irish colony in Pa. Logan.

In the Colony of Pennsylvania one of the earliest settlements of Irishmen were made. In 1699, James Logan of Lurgan, & others, accompanied Wm. Penn to his new plantation, & were most heartily welcomed. p. 24.

The arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, for the year ending Dec. 1729 are set down as:

Welsh.	267.	Palatines, (Germans)	348
Scotch	43.	Irish	5655.

Holmes Annals.

or a proportion of ten Irish emigrants to one from all other nations in Europe. And this constant influx, though not in so great disproportion to other arrivals, recurred annually at the same port, till the close of the century. p. 25.

Arrival of the Clintons of New York 1729.

In 1729, several families from Longford took shipping at Dublin, with a Capt. Cymer, for Lenna. He appears to have been one of those brutal mariners still to be met with in the emigrant trade. Although in sight of Pa. he would not land them, until he had exported an extra payment.... Finally he landed them at Cape Cod, whence some of them removed to the Hudson. Of these was Charles Clinton, who had then three children of Irish birth, destined to become historical men in the annals of New York. p. 18. [Cogacks Life of De Witt Clinton.]

The Colony of Maryland, founded by Roman Catholics, held out special attractions to the first emigrants of that denomination. The Irish Massacre of 1641, it is thought, affected the population of the province." p. 25.

Irish in Virginia 1710.

The Irish population in Virginia began about the year 1710, & chiefly settled along the Blue Ridge, in what are now the counties of Patrick & Rockbridge. The family names, as also those of rivers, towns &c. show the Irish origin. 26.

S. C. Irish

Among the Irish settlers in the Waxhaws S.C. we notice the now famous names, Pickens, Jackson, & Calhoun. 27.

Massachusetts. The most absurd ideas of Irish inte-

Thomas D'Arcy McGee — Irish Settlers in N. A.

Irish sold in Mass. in 1752.

rigidly prevailed. In 1752, an Irish servant was openly sold for four years." p. 34.

N. Hampshire Irish settlements 1718.

In 1718, the Eagle sailing with 140 passengers, sailed from Carrickfergus to found a colony on the Merrimack. This vessel having met wreck by dread of weather, the project was, for many years, abandoned. Towards the end of the 18th century, it was, again revived, and "the Londonderry settlement" was formed in the spring of 1719. It began with

Presbyterians.

16 families, who gave the name of their native home to their new abode. They were all Presbyterians in religion, so that little stock, first planted in Scotland from Ireland.... p. 35.

Irish in Nova Scotia

In 1761, 200 Irish emigrants settled in Nova Scotia. The town of Londonderry & Co. of Dublin were probably named by them. After the peace of 1763, a large number emigrated to the same colony, where under the

Diocese of Halifax founded in 1802.

distinguished Irish Bishop, Dr. Burke, the diocese of Halifax was founded in 1802.

Berkeley, Indian missionary, a native of Kilkenny

George Berkeley, who came to N. England to found his long-projected College of St. Paul's, on the civilization of the red men, was a native of Kilkenny, born near Thomastown, in 1684. p. 37.

Hugh Cargill.

Hugh Cargill. pp. 34; 37.

"the 8 brigadier general, in the Continental Army,"

Thomas McKean, Irish settlers in N.J.

Gen. Montgomery, born in Ireland in 1736, & Gen. William, of N.C. were Irish. p. 46.

Gen. Knox, in command of the ordnance department under Washington, born in Boston, in 1756, was the son of Irish parents. p. 46.

Irish patriots.

Gen. Sullivan, was invited Ulster & Easter counties of Irish. In the summer of 1775, Congress gave commissions as colonel to Anthony Wayne, Wm. Irving, Wm. Thompson, Walter Stewart, Stephen Moylan, & Ed. Butler, all Irishmen. p. 48.

Irish officers.

Commodore John Barry, was born in the year 1745, in the town of Tagoshinny, Wexford Co. Ireland. p. 53.

Irish in U.S. Navy.

Illustrious Irish names in the Navy of the U.S. McDonough, Murray, Dale, Decatur, & Stewart, all became commodores & commodores. p. 56.

Franklin's opinion of the Irish.

Franklin's opinion of the Irish, finds them disposed to be friends of America. p. 63.

Charles Thomson, secretary to the first Congress, was born in Maghera, Co. Derry, in 1730, & learned Greek, at the age of seven. p. 66.

Alderman John Bond, an Irishman. p. 67.

Irish signers of Declaration of Independence.

Declaration of Independence signed by John Hancock, an Irishman. p. 67.

Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 9 were of Irish origin. p. 67.

Of the 36 delegates by whom the Constitution of the U.S. was

Irish in Congress.

Illustrious Irish in the Revolution.

was in 1787, promulgated, sig. at least, were Irish. Chief, Mr. Roger Sherman as already known. The other Irish delegates at the adoption of the Constitution were Pierce Butler, of S.C., another descendant of the Kilkenny clan, Daniel Carroll of Md., cousin to Charles, "the signer", & Thomas Fitzsimmons of Pa. p. 69.

The first governor of Penna. after the adoption of the Federal Constitution was George Dreaver, a native of Dublin. In N. Hampshire, the Hon. Matthew Patten, born in Ireland, May 17th. 1719, was the first judge of probate after the Revolution. p. 71.

War of 1798 & Union of 1800 caused emigration.

The breaking out of the French war, in 1793, the failure of the rising of 1798, & the degrading legislative Union of 1800, had deprived many of bread, & all of liberty at home, & made the mechanical as well as the agricultural class embark in multitudes to cross the Atlantic. — Catholic Church. p.

1st Catholic Church in Phila. Eliz. McGawley.

The first Catholic church that we find in Pa. after Penn's suppression of them in 1708, was connected with the house of a Miss Elizabeth McGawley, an Irish lady, who, with several of her tenantry, settled on land on the road leading from Nicetown to Frankford. p. 75.

In 1734. Gov. Gordon & council prohibited the erection of a Catholic church in Walnut St. p. 70.

Catholic pop. in 1733 & 1838.

Estimate of the Catholic population in 1785. Can. 1838, 1,200,000 Md. 16,000. Pa. 7000. Other States 1500. p. 76.

First Catholic congregation in Boston, 1784. p. 76.

Distinguished Irish of Pa. Dr. Allison, first provost of Penna. College, was a native of the North of Ireland, David Ramsay – Dr. Sullivan, p. 81, Christ. Coles, 82. Robt. Fulton, 82. Robert Adrian, 83. Matthew Carey, born in Ireland in 1761. p. 85.

Thomas Addis Emmet, Fr. McGeoghegan, Wm. Jackson, Protestants or Catholics? p. 90 91. McGeoghegan, a R.C. p. 91. Death of Emmet. p. 94. Herman Hennessassett, a native of Kerry, 95. John Smith, 96 – John C. Calhoun, p. 97. Commodore Charles Stewart, p. 101.

After 1790 – Catholicism began to promise. p. 121.
Baltimore made an Archbishopric, 1808. p. 121. The accession of Louisiana to the Union, extended the field of Catholic missions. p. 122.

Charlestown Convent, 1820. Charlestown Convent, founded 1820 – burned Aug. 10, 1834. p. 127.

Irish gens in U.S. 1 President. In N.A., within 50 yrs., we have contributed 10 major general, 5 commodores, 1 President, 2 vice-presidents, 6 authors of the Constitution, 7 signers of the Declaration, upwards of 20 generals of brigade, & an immense amount of minor officers, & rank & file to the army. p. 182.

Brief sketches of Indians. Irish settlers & the Indians, Col. Stewart, of Donegal, was one of the leaders of the party for exterminating the reds; O'Hara, an Alderman of Phila, was at the head of the opposite one. p. 206. Sapton says,

Frederick Kapp - Immigration -

A letter from York, Pa. giving some particulars of the Irish settlers in Pa. on pp. 211-16.

Lowell - a part of Chelmsford.

1820. City of Lowell a part of Chelmsford, p. 217.

Immigration, and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York. By Friedrich Kapp, One of the Said Commissioners. New York. 1870.

18th. Century not 100 thousand German emigrants

During the whole of the 18th Century, only from 80,000 to 100,000 Germans settled in America. Ireland did not send forth as many land as it does now thousands. p. 6.

Increase of N.Y. since 1800.

According to the first census, taken in 1790, the State of New York was the fifth in population. During the first ten years of the present century, the city of New York was inferior to Philadelphia then the largest city in the U.S. In 1820, N.Y. numbered a few thousand more than the Quaker City; but in the decade of 1820 to 1830, she established her superiority, p. 7., beyond any doubt.

N.Y. depot for emigration.

New York, with her fairer growing commerce, with her better facilities for shipping & freighting, & with her better inland communications, naturally attracted more emigrants than any other port of the Union, & entered upon the second third of the present

century, as the great receiving depot of European immigration. 8

1625-1644 only a few thousand emigrants.

During the Dutch rule 1625-1644 emigrants were attracted by land grants & other substantial inducements. At times they obtained a free passage; at other times they had to pay the small charge of one shilling per day. A ship or two per year carried all the reinforcements & supplies to the colony. During that whole period immigration did not exceed a few thousand. p. 8.

All who thenceforth emigrated came on their own account.

The Scotch, under Capt. Campbell, settled near Lake George in 1740; the Baden farmers, ~~who~~ in the middle of the 18th century, founded New Durlach the present Sharon in Schoharie Co. & the Palatines, settled in the Mohawk valley; the immigrants, who were imported in 1793 & 1794 by the Genesee Association, p. 9.

Phila. attracted more emigrants than N. Y. p. 9.

Immigrants sold to pay passage.

But in Phila, as well as in New York, the great majority of immigrants were very poor people, so poor that they could not pay their passage, & in order to meet the obligations incurred by them for passage-money & other advances, they were sold, after their arrival, into temporary servitude. During all the last century, the prepayment of the passage was the exception, & its subsequent discharge by compulsory labor the rule. p. 10.

Catharine Weisenberg, a poor German orphan girl, became an

Mr Washington, indented servant in the Hickory Valley, N. was fallen in
married an indented love with & married a Sir Wm. Gordon. p. 10.
servant girl.

Account of a Russian Captain - p. 11.
The mode of making the immigrant pay his passage died out in the beginning of the 19th century.
Last sales of servants reported in 1817. The last sales of passengers are noted in 1818 & 1819 in Niles. We do not hear of indented servants after 1819, when immigration began to consist of a much better & more to do class of people, & the U. S. Govt intervened in behalf of this important economic interest. p. 12.

Emigration small from 1775 to 1816. Emigration small from 1775 to 1816. partly on account of the wars ending with the overthrow of Napoleon & partly on account of the Am. Revolution. p. 12.

great famine of 1816-17. The great famine of 1816 & 1817 drove several thousands over the ocean. p. 12.
Fluctuations in emigrations from 1826 to 1830 caused by commercial panic, & distress & famine in the manufacturing districts of England & Ireland. p. 13.

Great Irish emigration from 1845 to 1854. Great emigrations from Ireland between 1845 & 1854. Since 1855 her quota has fallen off to less than one-half of the average of the preceding ten years. p. 3.

Coup d'Etat of Napoleon, caused German emigration. Colossal emigrations of Germans from 1851 to 1854, caused by the coup d'Etat of Napoleon. The 2nd of Dec. 1851, having

decided the success of the oppressors for a long time to come, the majority of those who felt dissatisfied with the reactionary régime left their homes. p. 14.

Financial Panics affect immigration.

While bad crops, commercial & industrial crises, & unfavorable turns in political affairs in the Old World tend to increase immigration, the appearance of the same phenomena in the United States, as certainly tends to decrease it. Decreased in 1888 also in 1857 on account of the great financial crisis. p. 14. Bad times in Europe regularly increase & bad times in America invariably diminish, immigration. p. 18.

N.Y. thoroughfare of immigration.

New York City, the main gateway & N. Y. State the great thoroughfare of immigration. p. 18.

Human freight.

The Sea voyage. Human freight carried with less care than a box of goods. p. 19. Bad vessels employed for carrying immigrants. p. 20. The lower deck of an emigrant vessel, as late as 1819, was no better than that of a slaver or a coolie ship; the passengers were just as crowded, & just as little thought of, as those unfortunate beings from Africa or China. p. 20. Mortality. 21.

passenger ships = slave ships.

Dr. Kunze. " 400 of 900 die.

Rev. Dr. Kunze, stated in 1788, that of 900 passengers shipped in one vessel in that year at Amsterdam for Phila, 400 had died on the way. p. 22. Sickness on board the Ship April, 1818. p. 22.

Ship April.

In 1847, out of 98,105 poor Irish emigrants shipped to Canada, 20,866 died either at sea, or in quarantine. p. 23.

Frederick Kapp. — Immigration.

Law of 1819.

Law of 1819. 2 passengers to every five tons. p. 23.
Fine good Ships in 1830, p. 24.

Mortality in the 18th Century. Report of John H. Ericsson, Jr. D. Nearly ⅔ percent either never reach the promised land or die soon after. p. 27.

Emigrants bring the fatal seeds of disease with them. One such case on board a crowded & badly ventilated ship may cause the death of numbers. 29.

Mortality now not ¼ of 1 pct.

Now a mortality of one fourth of one per cent of the total number of passengers is nowadays considered a very large loss. p. 39.

1817 - Two loads of servants sold into Del.

In 1817, no less than 22.240 persons, including Americans from abroad, arrived at ports of the U.S. from foreign countries, ... In December, 1817, two ship-loads, bound for Philadelphia, were sold into the slave State Delaware. The transaction was shocking in the extreme, & created a painful sensation all over the country. The law regulating passenger ships & vessels was finally passed & approved March 2nd. 1819. p. 42

Law passed March 2nd, 1819.

Small emigration from 1819 to 1824.

Emigration small for the first five years after 1819, - only 4000 a year; from 1825 to 1829, it rose to an average of 12.328 a year. p. 44.

Prendergast - Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.

The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, By John P. Prendergast, Barrister at Law. 2nd Ed. Enlarged. London, 1870.

The Seizing of Widows, Girls & Orphans to Send to the Barbadoes.

While the Government were thus employed in clearing the ground for the Adventurers & Soldiers, by making the nobility & gentry of Ireland withdraw to Connaught & the Soldiers to Spain, "where they could wish the whole nation", they had agents actively employed through Ireland, seizing women, orphans & the destitute, to be transported to Barbadoes & the English Plantations in America. It was a measure beneficial they said to Ireland, which was thus relieved of a population that might trouble the Planters: it was a benefit to the people removed, who might thus be made English & Christians, (Letter of Henry Cromwell, 4th Thurloe State Papers,) & a great benefit to the W. I. Sugar planters, who desired the men & boys for their bondmen, & the women & Irish girls, in a country where they had only Maroon women & Negresses, to solace them. The thirteen years' war, from 1641 to 1654, followed by the departure of 40,000 Irish soldiers, with the chief nobility & gentry to Spain, had left behind a vast mass of widows & deserted wives with destitute families. There were plenty of other persons, too, who, as their ancient properties had been confiscated, "had no visible means of livelihood". Just as the King of Spain sent over his agents to treat

Irish Women & Children shipped to Barbadoes.

with the Government for the Irish swordmen, the merchants of Bristol had agents treating with it for men, women, & girls, to be sent to the sugar plantations in the West Indies. The Commissioners for Ireland gave them orders upon the governors of garrisons to deliver to them prisoners of war; upon the keepers of jails, for offenders in custody; upon masters of workhouses, for the destitute in their care "who were of an age to labour, or if women were marriageable & not past breeding", & sure directions to act in authority to seize those who had no visible means of livelihood, & deliver them to these agents of the Bristol sugar merchants, in execution of which latter direction Ireland must have exhibited scenes in every part like the slave hunts in Africa. How many girls of gentle birth must have been caught & buried to the private prisons of these man-catchers none can tell. We are told of one case. Daniel Connery, a gentleman of Clare, was sentenced, in Morrison's presence, to banishment, in 1657, by Col. Henry Ingoldsby, for harbouring a priest. This gentleman had a wife & twelve children. His wife fell sick, & died in poverty. Three of his daughters, beautiful girls, were transported to the West Indies, to an island called "Ne' Barbadoes; & there, if still alive, (he says,) they are miserable slaves." [Morrison's Threnodia Hibernio-Britannica," Innsbruck. 1659. p. 28.] And at last the evil became so shocking & noto-

marriage of war.

convicts

the poor.

marriageable women sent to W.I.

3 daughters of a gentleman transported.

rious particularly when these dealers in Irish flesh began to seize the daughters & children of the English themselves, & to force them on board their Slave ships; then, indeed, the orders, at the end of our years, were revoked.

Agents at Bristol,

Messrs Vellick & Leader, Mr. Robert Leonard, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, & others, all of Bristol, were active agents. As one instance out of many: Capt John Vernon was employed by the Commissioners of Ireland into England, & contracted in their behalf with Mr. David Vellick & Mr. Leader under his hand, bearing date the 14th Sept, 1653, to supply them with 250 women of the Irish nation above 12 yrs. & under 45, also 300 men above 12 & under fifty yrs, to be found in the country within 20 miles of Cork, Youghal, & Kinsale, Waterford, & Wexford, to transport them into N. England. Messrs. Vellick & Leader appointed their shipping to repair to Kinsale; but Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, (afterwards Earl of Orrery,) whose name, like that of Sir C. Coote, seems ever the prelude of woe to the Irish, suggested that the required number of men & women might be had from among the wanderers & persons who had no means of getting their livelihood in the county of Cork alone. Accordingly, on the 23rd of Oct. 1653, he was empowered to search for them & arrest them, & to deliver them to Messrs Vellick & Leader, who were to be at all the charge of conducting them to the water side, & maintaining them from the time they received them; & no person, being once apprehended, was to be released but by special order in writing under the hand of Lord Broghill.

Again, in Jan. 1654, the Governors of Carlow, Kilkenny, Clon-

and, Dorset, Lord Waterford, had orders to arrest & deliver to Captain Thomas Morgan Dudley North & John Johnson, English merchants, all vagabonds, men & women, & such other Irish within their precincts as should not prove they had such settled course of industry as yielded them a means of their own to maintain them, all such children as were in hospitals & workhouses, all prisoners, men & women, to be transported to the W.I.' The governors were to guard the prisoners to the ports of shipping: but the prisoners were to be provided for & maintained by the said contractors, & none to be discharged except by order under the hand & seal of the governor ordering the arrest. It is easy to imagine the deeds done under such a power. On the 22nd Dec. of the same year, orders were issued prohibiting all the shipping in any harbour in Ireland bound for Barbadoes, & other English plantations from weighing anchor until searched, in order that any persons found to have been seized without warrant should be delivered.

All without means of support to be transported.

English slave dealers.

All measures were vain, however, to prevent the most cruel captures, as long as these English slave dealers had recourse to Ireland. In the course of 1 yr. they had seized & shipped about 6400 Irish, men, women & children, when on the 4th of March, 1655, all orders were revoked. These men catchers employed persons (to run the orders) to delude poor people by false pretences into by-places, & thence they forced them on board their ships.

6,400 Irish shipped in 1 year.

The persons employed had so much a piece for all they so deluded, & for the money sake they were found to have enticed & forced women from their children & husbands children from their parents; who maintained them at school, & they had not only dealt so with the Irish, but also with the English, which last was the true cause, probably, of the Commissioners for Ireland putting an end to these proceedings.

Yet not quite an end.

In 1655, Admiral Penn added Jamaica to the empire of England; & colonists being wanted, the Lord Protector applied to Lt. Henry Cromwell, then Maj.-Gen. of the Forces in Ireland, to engage 1500 of the soldiers of the army in Ireland to go thither as planters, & to secure a thousand young Irish girls, ("Irish wenches" is Secretary Thurloe's term,) to be sent there also. (4th vol. Thurloe's State Papers, p. 75) Henry Cromwell answered that there would be no difficulty, only that force must be used in taking them; & he suggested the addition of from 1500 to 2000 boys of from 12 to 14 yrs. of age. "We could well spare them", he adds, & they might be of use to you; & who knows but it might be a means to make them Englishmen — I mean, Christians?"

1000 boys & 1000 girls sent to Ja.

The numbers finally fixed were 1000 boys, & 1000 girls, to sail from Galway in Oct. 1655, — [Thurloe's State Papers, p. 100] the boys as bondmen, probably, & the girls to be bound by other ties to the English soldiers in Jamaica. pp. 85-93.

Departure of the Swordmen for Spain.

But one of the first steps towards planting was to get

ist of the disbanded Irish soldiers, & foreign nations were offered by the Kilkenny Articles that the Irish were to be allowed to engage in the service of any state in amity with the Commonwealth. The valour of the Irish soldier was well known abroad. From the time of the Munster Plantation of Queen Elizabeth, numerous exiles had taken service in the Spanish army. There were Irish regiments serving in the Low Countries. The Prince of Orange declared they were born soldiers: & Henry IV. of France publickly called Hugh O'Neil the third soldier of the age, & he said there was no nation made better troops, than the Irish when drilled. Sir John Norris, who had served in many countries, said he knew no nation where there were so few fools or cowards. Agents from the King of Spain, the King of Poland, & the Prince de Condé were now contending for the services of Irish troops. Don Ricardo White, in May, 1652, shipped 7000 in batches from Waterford, Kinsale, Galway, Limerick & Bantry for the King of Spain. Col. Christopher Mayo got liberty in Sept. 1652, to beat his drums to raise 3000 for the same king. Lord Muskerry took 5000 to the King of Poland. In July 1654, 3000, commanded by Col. Edmund Dwyer, went to serve the Prince de Condé. Sir Walter Dungan & others got liberty to beat their drums in different garrisons to a rallying of their men that laid down

Irish in the armies of Spain & the Low Countries

Irish good soldiers.

3000 shipped for the King of Spain.

Irish song of farewell.

arms with them in order to a rendezvous, & to depart for Spain. They got permission to march their men together to the different ports, their pipers perhaps playing "Ha til, Ha til, Ha til, mi tulidh." "We return, we return no more;" & more probably, after their first burst of passionate grief at leaving home & freinds forever was over, marching gaily to the lively strains of Lanigower. Between 1651 & 1654, 34,000 (of whom few ever saw their loved native land again,) were transported into foreign parts.* p. 86-88.

34,000 transported into foreign parts in 3 yrs.

[* Sir Wm. Petty's "Political Anatomy" published 1672. p. 27. "The chiefest & eminentest of the nobility & many of the gentry have taken conditions from the King of Spain, & have transported 40,000 of the most active, spirited men, most acquainted with the dangers & discipline of war.]

Sir Wm. Petty.

The rest of Ireland, except Connaught, was to be set out amongst the officers & soldiers, for their arrears, amounting to £1,550,000, & to satisfy debts of money or provisions due for supplies advanced to the army of the Commonwealth, amounting to £1,750,000. Connaught was by the Parliament reserved & appointed for the habitation of the Irish nation: & all English & Protestants having lands there, who should desire to remove out of Connaught into the provinces inhabited by the English, were to receive estates in the English parts, of equal value, in exchange.* p. 95

Ireland, except Connaught divided among Cromwell's soldiers.

[* Scobell's Acts & Ordinances for the year 1653. chap. XII.]

The government, though baffled, still kept the great work in view. - of transplanting the Irish.] On 31st. Dec. 1656 find

Those who would not remove to Connaught, sent to Barbadoes.

any that were Irish transplantable into Connaught had not only neglected to remove, but had continued to reside, or had intruded themselves into sundry cities, walled towns, & garrisons throughout this nation, they issued several special orders, directed to the governors of the several cities, towns & garrisons in the three provinces, to send up lists of the names of all such persons, in order probable to the arrest & trial of some of them at the assizes, where numbers were often found guilty of not transplanting, & transported to the Barbadoes.

The consequence of clearing the towns of their inhabitants was to leave them ruinous: the few English were not enough to occupy them, & the deserted houses fell down, or were pulled down to use the timber for firing. Lord Inchiquin, Pres. of Munster, in 1647, was charged with having given houses in Cork, & farms in the suburbs, to his own menial servants, as barbers, grooms & others. His answer was that, had they been left tenantless, they would have fallen to the ground, & though many were preserved, yet about 3000 good houses in Cork, & as many in Youghal, had been destroyed by the soldiers, finding them empty, & for want of firing in their guards.

3000 empty houses in Cork, destroyed by soldiers, for fuel.

For such a scene of desolation as the cities & towns of Ireland presented at this period, recourse must be had to the records of antiquity. Syracuse, when taken, was found comparatively destitute of inhabi-

lands. The other cities were deserte, full of deer & wild boars, which were hunted in the suburbs round the walls. And such was the case in Ireland. On the 20th. Dec, 1652, a public hunt by the assembled inhabitants of the barony of Castleknock was ordered by the State of the numerous wolves living in the wood of the ward, only 6 miles north of Dublin, p. 283-4.

In 1652, wolf hunt 6 miles out of Dublin.

Second Burdensome Beast, the Priests.

3 Priests transported to Barbados.

As nothing could hitherto hinder them from administering to their flocks, the Commissioners for Ireland began to transport them to Barbados, to prevent them from returning to their own & their peoples destruction. On 8th Dec. 1655, in a letter from the Commissioners to the Gov. of Barbados, advising him of the approach of a ship with a cargo of proprietors deprived of their lands, & then seized for not transplanting, or banished for having no visible means of support, (though the charity of the Irish never yet failed such victims of the law, whether of high or low degree) they add that amongst them were three priests; & the Commissioners particularly desire they may be so employed, as they may not return again where that sort of people are able to do much mischief, having so great an influence over the Popish Irish, & of alienating their affections from the present Government. Yet these penalties did not daunt them, or prevent their recourse to Ireland. In consequence of the great increase of priests towards the close of the year 1655, a general arrest by the justices of

Sent Cashin, an aged priest, sent on foot to Carrickfergus to be transported.

Those who became Protestants allowed to remain.

peace was ordered, under which, in April, 1656, the prisons in every part of Ireland seem to have been filled not to overflowing. On 3rd of May the governors of the respective precincts were ordered to send them with sufficient guards from garrison to garrison to Carrickfergus, to be put there on board such a ship as should sail with the first opportunity to the Barbadoes. One may imagine the pains of this toilsome journey by the petition of one of them. One Cashin, an aged priest, apprehended at Maryborough, & sent to Philipstown on the way to Carrickfergus, there fell desperately sick, & being also extremely aged, was in danger of perishing in restraint for want of friends & means of relief. On 29th of Aug. 1656, the Commissioners having ascertained the truth of his petition, they ordered them him sixpence a day during his sickness, & (in answer probably to this poor prisoner's prayer to be spared from transportation) their order directed that it should be continued to him in his travel thence, after his recovery, to Carrickfergus, in order to his transportation to the Barbadoes.

In horror at their approaching exile, several of them in Sept. 1656, agreed to renounce the Pope's supremacy, & frequent the Protestant meetings, & Col. Cooper, who had charge of the prison, was directed to dispense with the transportation of such of them as he could satisfy himself would do so without fraud or design, on their obtaining Protestant security for their

future good conduct.

Even in Barbadoes the Government did not seem to consider them secure, or perhaps the cost of transporting them may have been too heavy. For on 27th Feb. 1655, they referred it to His Excellency to consider where the priests then in prison in Dublin might be safely disposed of; & thenceforth the Isles of Arran, lying out 30 miles in the Atlantic, opposite the entrance to the Bay of Galway, & the Isle of Innisboffin, off the coast of Connemara, became their prison. On these stormbeaten islands they dwelt in colonies during the three concluding years of the Commonwealth rule in Ireland, in cabins built for them by the Government, & maintained on an allowance of sixpence a day. pp. 323-5.

Priests imprisoned on islands in the Atlantic.

Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of the Causes & Probable Consequences of Emigration. By the Earl of Selkirk. 2nd Edition. Edinburgh: 1806.

Having received the assurance of a grant of land on such terms, as promised an adequate return for the unavoidable expences of the undertaking, I resolved to try the experiment, & at my own risk, to engage some of the emigrants, who were preparing to go to the U.S. to change their destination, & embark for our own colonies. p. 5.

Earl of Selkirk, aiding emigration.

The value of landed property was, in these times, to be reckoned, not by the rent it produced, but by the men whom it could send into the sea. It is mentioned,

rent of an estate 500 men.

of one of the chieftains, that being questioned by a stranger as to the rent of his estate, he answered that it could raise 500 men. p. 15.

lands divided among children made more tenants.

The state of the country left a father no other means of providing for a numerous family, than by dividing his farm among them; & where two families could be placed on the land that was previously occupied by one, the proprietor acquired a new tenant, & a new soldier. p. 16.

The change, which this state of society underwent after the rebellion in 1745, was great & sudden. The final issue of that contest annihilated the independence of the chieftains; & the vigorous measures, by which the victory of Culloden was followed, gave to regular government an authority, which it had never before possessed in that part of the kingdom. The country was disarmed, & a sufficient force stationed in it to prevent any great & daring violation of the law. p. 23.

rise of rent

causes great dissatisfaction.

For a few years after the power of the chieftains was broken, the influence of old habits seems to have prevailed, & it was some time before any great change took place; but, by degrees, the proprietors began to exact a rise of rent.... Though the first demands of this kind were extremely moderate yet great dissatisfaction ensued... Accustomed to transmit their possessions from father to son, as if

they had been their property, the people seem to have thought that as long as they paid the old & accustomed rent, & performed the usual services, their possessions were their own by legal right. p. 24.

From these reasons, [the turning of farming lands into pasturage for cattle & sheep] it is an unavoidable consequence that a great proportion of the small occupiers of land must be dispossessed. p. 38.

Farming families dispossessed to make way for a sheep farm.

[small tenant farmers]

In this description of people it has often happened that 30 or 40 families have been dispossessed all at once, to make way for a great sheep-farm.... The country affords no means of living without a possession of land, & how is that to be procured?.... Let his industrious disposition be ever so great, he must, in the total want of manufacturing employment in his own neighborhood, quit his native spot; & if he do not leave the kingdom altogether, must resort to some of those situations where the increasing demand for labour affords a prospect of employment. p. 48.

Dispossessed tenantry look to America.

The dispossessed tenantry know that in the Low Country of Scotland, & particularly in the manufacturing towns, labour will procure them good wages; they know likewise that in America the wages of labor are still higher, & that, from the moderate price of land, they may expect to obtain there not only the possession of a farm, but an absolute property. p. 50.

Of these alternatives, every one who is acquainted with the country must admit that Emigration is by

far the most likely to suit the inclination & habits of the Highlanders. p. 50.

Causes of High. and Emigration

The first Report presented to the Highland Society in 1802, commences with a statement of the causes of emigration, among which are enumerated,

" increase of population.

1st. Such an increase of population as the country, in its present situation; & with a total want of openings for the exertion of industry, cannot support.

" Preference given to sheep pasturing.

2nd The removal of many of the tenants from their farms, in consequence of a conviction on the part of the proprietors, that they will be better cultivated & managed, & pay better rents, when let in larger divisions; & more particularly, in consequence of the preference now very generally given to a sheep stock, of which the management does not like that of a black-cattle pasture, admit of minute partition of the farm, nor require nearly so many hands. p. 141.

Form of Ind. Highland Settlement in Am. did not know those of another.

No settlement gained a universal ascendancy. A number were formed about the same time, & each attracted attention from the district it had proceeded from. The information sent home from each did not spread far. The difficulties offered by a mountainous country prevented it, & confined it to the valley which received it. This effect was promoted by feudal animosities. Thus the inhabitants of one Highland estate acquired a pred-

ilection for one place in America, while those of another, separated only by a lake or mountain, gave preference to another, perhaps extremely remote from it. The people of Tredalbane & other parts of Perthshire, those of Badenoch & Strathspey, & part of Rothshire have generally resorted to New York & have formed settlements on the Delaware, the Mohawk & the Connecticut. People from Inverness, formed a settlement in Georgia. Those of Argyleshire & Isle of Skye, Sutherland, part of Rossshire, have settled in N. Carolina, at Cross Creek, noted for its loyalty in the American war & its misfortunes. This settlement has since been named Fayetteville, & is perhaps the most numerous colony of Highlanders in America. Some people from Lochaber, Glengarry, &c. who went to New York in 1775, were obliged to take refuge in Canada, by the American war. & have attracted thither emigrants from these districts. pp. 171-3.

Highlanders in N. York State, & in N. Carolina.

Canada

The information which the peasant emigrants have America, is all confined to one spot; to the peculiar circumstances of that place they ascribe all advantages, which it has in common with other new settled countries. p. 174.

Man — luggage.

Man is, of all species of luggage, the most difficult to be transported. Adam Smith.

The island of St. John, or Prince Edwards, is in latitude 46° & 47°. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near Nova Scotia. The whole of its lands were granted by the

Earl of Selkirk found a colony on Prince Edwards Island, 1803.

Crown, in 1767, in large lots. These mostly fell into the hands of absentees & were neglected & uninhabited. S. (the Earl of Selkirk) became owner of some of these lots, & formed a settlement on them. About 800 persons of all ages reached the Island in Aug. 1803. pp. 197 8.

Erskine quotes at p. 50. Appendix. Irvine's Inquiry into the Causes & Effects of Emigration.

Miller Ved. " Sergeant More Mac Alpine, finds after 40 yrs absence only 4 people living in the glen, where he left 200.

Scott, in the Introduction to the Legend of Montrose makes Sergeant More Mac Alpine, after his 40 yrs of Service in the British army, retire to the wild Highland Glen, in which, when a boy, he had herded black cattle & goats. To his recollection it was of unparalleled beauty. He came revisited the beloved scene, it was but a sterile glen, surrounded with rude crags..... This was not the worst ..... The fires had been quenched upon 30 hearths. Of the cottage of his fathers, he could distinguish but a few rude stones. The language was almost extinguished. The ancient race from which he boasted his descent had found a refuge beyond the Atlantic. One Southland farmer, three grey plaided shepherds, & six dogs, now tenanted the whole glen, which in his youth had maintained in content, if not in opulence, 200 inhabitants.

The Sergeant, however, Scott says, found no

Emigrant's sister,

sister at service with the new tenant. Hoping for her brother's return, she had refused to accompany her kinsfolks. She told her brother that, "For two years previous to the emigration, when the night wind howled down the pass of Ballachra, its notes were distinctly modelled to the tune of Ha til mi tulidh, (we return no more,) with which the emigrants usually bid farewell to their native shores.

Farewell song,

At the entertainment given by Mac Leod of Raasay, to Dr. Johnson, after supper, the ladies sang Erse Songs..... I inquired the subjects of the songs, & was told of one that it was a love song, & of another, that it was a farewell, composed by one of the Islanders that was going in the epidemical fury of emigration to seek his fortune in America. What sentiments would rise on such an occasion in the heart of one, who had not been taught to lament, by precedent, & should gladly have known, but the lady by whom I sat, thought herself not equal to the work of translating.

Dr. Johnson,

Emigrants farewell song,

Journey to the Western Islands. Raasay.

Quarterly Review. Vol. 7th. Oct. 1805. Art. Earl of Selkirk's Observations on the Highlands & Scotland & Emigration.

Earl of Selkirk

Emigration unavoidable.

In the year 1792, he made a tour through the Highlands & ascertained ..... "that emigration was an unavoidable result of the general state of the country arising from causes above all control, & in itself essen-

Edinburgh Review. 1806 and of Pennant's Observations.

tial to the tranquillity & permanent welfare of the kingdom". He also learnt that "the Highlanders were dispersing into various foreign lands, where they were lost both to their country & themselves as a separate people. p. 186.

"Not more than sixty years ago, the state of society in the Highlands was very similar to that of England before the Norman conquest. Government had not yet extended its regular authorities over these mountains, where the chieftains lived in barbarous independence, surrounded by vassals & retainers. .... In this state of things .... every proprietor reduced his farms into as small portions as possible & this suited the disposition of the people. The state of the country left a father no means of providing for his sons but by dividing his farm; & where two families could live instead of one the chief acquired a new tenant & a new soldier. Ib. 187-8.

Farms divided among children

more gained a new tenant & a new soldier.

In the Highlands, whatever may be a man's occupation he must also have a little land, to raise provisions for his family. Without this, he cannot live in the country. .... There is there no independant labourer. .... The Highlands were cut off, from all the contagion of industrious enterprise by the same rocky barrier which detached them from the jurisdiction of justice & law. These bar-

Condition of Scotland before 1745.

were broken down, after the suppression of the rebellion of 1745. The country was disarmed, intersected by military roads, a force sufficient to command it established at the principal passes, & regular government completely established. The chiefs ceased to be petty monarchs, & their followers to be requisite for defence, or useful in plunder. The proprietors soon discovered that their rents were much too low. p. 189.

Rents raised.

Land fit only for graging.

In the Highlands little grain is raised, few mines are there to attract resorts of population. No coal is found there to use in manufactures. The land is only useful for cattle & sheep. p. 190.

The few shepherds with their dogs were sufficient for the work for many an extensive range. p. 191.

500 of 1900 inhabitants of one place emigrate in 1790.

In 1790, a place was pointed out by Mr. Crone containing 1900 inhabitants of whom 500 emigrated that year to America, & in 1801, it contained 1967, though 87 men had enlisted, & not a single stranger had settled in it. p. 193.

Go to the U. S.

Since the Highlanders must emigrate the writer thinks they should go to the British colonies; but from natural disposition to follow their friends most of them go to the United States. The Earl of Selkirk's settlers to the number of 800 reached Prince Edwards Island in Aug. 1803. They were allowed to purchase in fee simple, & to a certain extent on credit; from 50 to 100 acres went to each family at a moderate price. The price in full was not required until the third or

Edinburg Review – 1808 – Newenham.

fourth year. p. 200-1.

Edinburg Review, Vol. 12th. July. 1808. Art. A Statistical & Historical Inquiry into the Population of Ireland. By Thomas Newenham.

Increase of pop. in Ireland.

The rapid increase of the population of Ireland, while many countries of Europe have remained nearly stationary, while the most prosperous have not doubled their numbers during the last centuryes, Ireland has more than quadrupled. p. 337.

the potatoe.

The introduction of the potatoe seems to be the single cause which has produced the effects which excite our astonishment. p. 339.

Mr. Young observed that an Irishman & his wife are much more solicitous to feed than to clothe their children, but they have the power to do the one & not the other. .... It has been calculated, though it is probably an exaggeration, that from 1691 to 1748, 450.000 Irishmen perished in the service of France & for 50 years of the last century the annual emigration to America is estimated by Mr. Newenham at 4000. During 8 years from 1771, of which there are accurate accounts, the average annual emigrations to America were 9,533.

Annual emigration to America ~~from~~ for 50 yrs. 4000.

9533 every year from 1771 to 1771.

Ireland – officina militum!!

Ireland has long been considered as the great officina militum, not only for England but for other countries. p. 342.

Edinburg Review - 1809 - Newenham.

Edinburg Review. Vol. 14th. April. 1809. Art. 1 View of the Natural, Political & Commercial Circumstances of Ireland, by Thomas Newenham. 4to. pp. 355. London. 1808.

The endeavors which were used in former times to banish the Roman Catholics from the towns, had the effect of rendering the rural population chiefly Catholic; & it is upon this part of the people, consisting of the poorest in Ireland, that the peculiar facility of increase, occasioned, by the use of potatoes, has naturally operated with the greatest force. Wherever the Protestants are situated, whether in the towns, where they are principally to be found, or in the country, they uniformly seem to consider themselves as persons belonging to a class in the community superior to that of the lower orders of the Catholics. Even the linen weavers of the North, who are probably among the poorest of the Protestants; earn, according to Mr. Young, about double the wages of the labourers in husbandry, & feel so much of the pride belonging to a superior condition, that they have generally preferred emigration, to being reduced much below their usual rank in society, although there might be little chance of their wanting the means of subsistence for their families. But the uncivilized Catholic, with no rank in society to support, has sought only these means of subsistence; & finding, without much difficulty, potatoes, milk & a hovel, he has vegetated in the country of his ancestors, & overspread the land with his descendants. If to this consideration we add a circumstance, in which all writers

Catholics banished from towns, live on potatoes - increase rapidly.

Protestants feel superior to Cathls.

Prots. emigrate.

Edinburg Review – 1809 – Newenham.

Cattle, encouraged to marry by the priests, on account of fee,

seem to agree, that of the great encouragement given to the marriages of the Catholic poor by the parish priest, on account of his deriving a very considerable part of his revenue from them, we shall see no reason to be surprised at the increasing proportion of the Catholics to the Protestants. And there can be no doubt, that while the same causes continue to operate, this proportion will continue greatly to increase. . . .

In the town & diocese of Cork, the proportion of Catholic births to the Catholic population, is nearly as high as 1 to 28; & of marriages to births as 1 to above 5; – both indications of early marriages, large families & full houses. In the diocese of Ross, the survey of which, Mr. Newenham says, may entirely be depended on, the number of persons to a house appeared, by enumeration, to be 6 & a small fraction; & the proportion of births to the population was as 1 to 24 & a fraction; the proportion of Catholics to Protestants as 31 to 1. pp. 162-3.

Catholic births to Prot. within 31 to 1.

Edinburg Review. Vol. 39. Jan. 1824. Art. 1st. Wallace & Hook Cobbett

A variety of Statutes have been passed to prevent workmen, from emigrating & from exporting the produce of their industry when in the shape of machinery. By the 5th George. 1st. Cap. 28, extended & confirmed by the 23rd. George 3rd. Cap. 13, it is enacted that any person who shall contract with, or endeavor to persuade any manufacturer, or

Emigration of artizans forbidden by law of Geo. 3.

£500. penalty.

workman in wool, mohair, cotton or silk: or in iron, steel, brass, or other metal; or any clock maker, watch-maker, or any other manufacturer, or workman in any other of the manufactures of G. Britain or Ireland, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom, into any foreign country, is liable to be indicted & to forfeit £500, be imprisoned twelve months, or until the forfeiture is paid, every subsequent offence to be punishable with £1000. penalty & two years imprisonment. By the same statute an artificer, settled in a foreign country, not returning within six months after warning by the British Ambassador, where he resides, shall be deemed an alien, forfeit all his goods & be incapable of receiving any gift or legacy.

British artificers obliged to return to G.B.

Emigrants must have certificate of church-warden & overseers of the poor.

Before an emigrant can pass the Custom-house he must have a certificate of the church warden & overseers of the parish that he has never been a manufacturer or artizan in the arts above mentioned, or any other whatever. The certificate must be signed by a justice of the peace, certifying that Messrs So & So, are the parish church wardens & overseers. p. 341.

No one can be so silly as to suppose that a fourth part of those who emigrate to Canada have any intention of continuing there. The artizans, desirous of settling in the U.S. go to Canada, because they are not permitted to sail directly for N.Y., Phila. &c.

Go to U.S. by way of Canada.

In spite of all obstructions, penalties & forfeitures, there is not a single village in the U.S. which does not

Edinburg Review 1828 - Report on Emigration.

swarm with English artificers. p. 343.

Our regulations are really operative only on the poor & ill educated class of artificers, whose emigration would be equally advantageous to themselves & the country. It is to the U.S. only that such persons can emigrate, as they have not the means, like the more skilful, to take a circuitous route, & by obliging the poorer class to take a round about way, we do them & ourselves a real injury. p. 344.

Edinburg Review, Vol. 47, Jan. 1828. Art. 1st. Third Report on Emigration from the United Kingdoms. 1827. 2d. 2nd. Observations on the Report of the Emigration Committee of London. 1827.

The idea of balancing the power of the United States by a thread of population stretched along the immense Canadian frontier can scarcely be seriously maintained. The growing circle of American independence must speedily include every relic of European power in the trans-Atlantic Hemisphere. p. 296

Sh. N. H. now, in time include all America.

The greater number of the casual emigrants to Nova Scotia are said, (3rd Report. p. 256) to have felt their way to the U.S. soon after landing, & one summer's good work on the canal is said to have placed whole families of Canada emigrants in comfortable situations. p. 215.

N. Scotia emigrants work their way to U.S.

In regard to Casual & Regulated Emigration, the first is little more than bleeding at the nose for inflammation on the lungs. .... The casual emigrants comprise just the class with some little money & forethought whom it would be desirable to retain. The Irish landlords confirm this. Mr. Buchanan says the emigrants he has known were generally of a superior description, possessing a little property or going to friends in the U.S. Last year, in the proportion nearly of 400 to 500 had their passage paid on arriving at Philadelphia & New York. "Of the low description" in Ireland, Mr. Hill says few have emigrated. Mr. Marshall calls it, "an attainment beyond their reach." This class, it seems, must stay. Still Dr. Murphey speaks of numbers of them, that get down to Cork with nothing but 50 shillings for their passage, & a bag of potatoes. These are principally disgorged on Canada. Mr. Buchanan says "you may know by the different class of people in a Ship, whether they are going to Phila. or Quebec." ... p. 219.

Poor emigrants go to Canada.

Those better off go to Phila.

known at sight.

Emigration in 1821-28.

The emigration from Ireland in 1822-23 is placed at 10,300 annually, principally direct to the U. States. It fell to 7,500 in 1824, probably in consequence of the demand for labor, not having been so pronounced in the U.S.; and not from the passengers Act, (since repealed) to which too much effect has been attributed, as its injurious precautions, especially those specifying ~~those~~ unsuitable provisions were not enforced. Of the three classes of sufferers are the English unimployed agriculturists,

10,300 annually.

the English & Dutch manufacturers & the Irish peasants...

1/3 of laborers in Sussex & Buckinghamshire, paupers.

In some places, as Sussex & Buckinghamshire, there is evidence that one third of the laborers cannot get regular employment & are supported at the expense of the parish. Tenterden, in Sussex, cleared its soil of this evil, by sending abroad in 1823, 87 persons, the parish paying the expenses of 61, which came to £100. They were all doing well, & were likely to return. Headcorn, in Kent, sent out in 1821 20 persons, 23 being paid by the parish, costing £177. Mr. Pelzhugh, the agent appointed by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool to protect emigrants against the frauds practised by the ship brokers (one action against whom on this account cost the Liverpool merchants £150. (p. 228.) stated in March last, that when he left Liverpool, "there was an overseer from Kent, engaging a passage for a number of the poor of his parish for New York; & during the last two years, the passage to the U.S. for a considerable number has been paid by parishes." (p. 228.) Mr. Cosway says, (p. 380.) "I have made a scale from the evidence already submitted to the Committee, by which I can prove, that the expense of sending a man, his wife, & three children to Quebec, will not amount to more than two thirds of the expense of keeping them for one year to the parish." p. 221.

Passage of English paupers paid by parishes

Expense of man wife & 3 children to Quebec, less than the cost to the parish of keeping them 1 yr.

MacLean of Coll removed, in Cape Breton from the Island of Eleon, 300 out of a population of 850,

at his own expense, costing £5 14s. a head, each adult. According to Mr. Hunter's evidence, the Western Highlands & Islands could spare one third of their population very easily. During the year they married early to avoid the militia ..... Mac Lean of Coll kept down his population, while living there, by patriarchal authority. He said to them, "If you marry without my consent, you must leave the Island." p. 221.

Marriage forbidden by Mc. Lean of Coll.

The Irish peasant has multiplied in his rapid increase partly through the ignorant, inadvertence of absentee proprietors, partly through the sleepy administration of middlemen, who, under lease of paid, rode the state as a post horse, to make the most of it out of their scramble for other tenants; & partly by the political temptation which has led unwilling landlords to incurse the comfort of a well-conditioned peasantry for the enrollment, vanity or power, of a herd of 40s. freeholders. The subdivisions by which a neighbor accommodates a friend, or a father patches off a home for a son or daughter on their marriages are only parts of the same system. The peasant was taught by the example of his landlord, to imagine no end in it. Besides, government has never given the Catholics in Ireland an object on which character was to feel its influence, & independence learn the value of, see, respect.

Cause of increase of Irish Catholics.

Meantime political economists were telling us to look at America, & see the strength of the principle of population in a career of boundless acres & prosperity, whilst Ireland was in dark & neglected misery, proving the dreadful point

of which extreme may meet. If you dare disfranchise social man of all civil dignity; & degrade him to mere animal existence, he drags down at last his oppressor with him, & yields to degrade himself, unrestrained to the only avid enjoyments peasantry, left him, passing on to his prosperity the same barbarian encouragement for progeniem filiosiorum. Raised up, under such families, they are no more dangerous for their large families, & for the moral & political consequences of their condition, than for their filth. The evil has now been pushed to a height which neither alleviation, nor compromise can cure. They actually cumber the ground at the rate of a human being per acre, or perhaps per rood. Their cabin, potatoe garden stand in the landlord's way at the first step towards improvement. Unemployed for five months in the year, though willing to go any distance for work, perhaps not fortunate enough to get over to England in harvest time to earn their rent, they are obliged to pilfer for subsistence. That his honor puts up for improvement, his cottier pulls down through want. Clear the estate of him — you may trace him first to his hovel, next to the pauper suburbs of the neighbor town, & then comes fever, despair, probable murder, possible insurrection! With half of the labouring population beyond what can be occupied at present; with more still to be thrown out of work upon the great preliminary movement to better times, (the consolidation of farms,) with not a chance of English capital

Unemployed 5 months in the year.

Obliged to pilfer.

60,000 people in Hospital in Dublin in 1 yr.

continuing in amongst them, notwithstanding all the bribery of cheap labor, upon the first disturbance, may burn the manufactory, & the owner, in it. In the meanwhile, the number of housed in the capital is diminishing as the population is increasing; till the accumulating crowd, of 200,000 inhabitants in Dublin, passed no less than 60,000 through the hospitals in a single year. ..... pp. 226-7.

Most Irish cant get away.

At present, see how the thing works. The lower class of all, the disturbing force, is kept at home by the impossibility of getting away. Emigration at their own cost is too good a thing for them". But the matter is still under control. Mr. Rice has told "Give us the means & half the country will go." (Mr. Leslie Foster says "The peasantry at this moment are quite ready to go, & take all the chances of what may befall them on the other side." Dr. Murphey tells us of "snug farmers" who came down to Cork, & gave as their reason, "their fears that there would be another disturbance which they never wished to see again".

Readily to go.

fear in insurrection.

Mr. Tighe agrees that the country cannot be safe from plunder if something is not done. pp. 227-8.

Mr. Dickson, a principal land agent in West Meath, especially for Sir Thomas Chapman, says, "When a rent is greatly in arrear, Sir Thomas orders to eject. I tell him I have set the estate to another man" but he now told the Commission he had not, & his reason was that no one would dare take the place vacated. "It is the Capt. Rock system in Ireland;" ... Sir R. Tu-

Sir Capt. Rock system.

well therefore the strong resistance is founded on the strong desire to quit the place in which the man is born, & on peculiar notions of right of occupancy, the people not seeing any other means of subsistence but by keeping possession of their land. A nobleman, who has always resided on his estate, privately writes thus to Mr H. Parnell, "What can we do? Landlords will not surrender their rent & a contest will arise between them and the people. Government must take their choice between insurrection & emigration." p. 229.

Insurrection or emigration.

A catholic must feel that the sovereign power regards him as a citizen as well as a subject, & as a creature that has other rights beyond those of tythe, taxation & exclusion, ... The Committee put forward as having the first claim to government assistance, in emigrating, Irish tenants ejected from small farms in the process of clearing the property, now a part of the national system in Ireland. Secondly tenants who are on the point of being ejected. Thirdly, cottiers occupying an extremely small portion of land, the rent of which they cannot pay without employment. p. 230.

Ejected tenants have the first claim to assistance in emigration.

Numbers migrating to England from Mayo, Roscommon & Galway are every year increasing. p. 233.

Mr. Marshall of Kerry, forced upon coming of age, his

property encumbered with a surreptitious tenantry, accumulated during a remote minority. He realized 1100 & had got an freight. Some went, some under a neighboring nobleman others to Wales, others to England.... He was carrying on an extensive embankment. Hundreds flocked in, for ten miles around, some not having tasted food for two days. Most were so weak from starvation that they had to be fed for days before they could execute men's work. They were ready to go anywhere, believing that any change must be for the better.... p. 204.

1100 realized from estate.

Not tasted food for 2 days.

Any change an improvement.

"Every advance of wages in England of course will drive a man from his sod cabin or his ten branches thrown over a dry ditch, where straw is his bedding, a blanket his covering, & a potatoe pot, with ten shillings worth of furniture his whole establishment.... The whole evil of the present condition of Ireland arises from the number of its people having reached a lamentable excess beyond its capital & revenue. As the restoration of this lost proportion cannot be attained by an increase of capital in the first instance, it must begin by a reduction of population.... Population goes on increasing without any proportionate increase of capital on the strength of the potatoe only. According to the Returns, it doubles itself in 45 years. According to Sir H. Parnell, who thinks the Returns not to be depended on, it doubles itself in 30 years.... The present population calculated upon the Census of 1821, is 7.500.000. In 1695, it was fixed at 1.034.102.

Bad condition of Ireland increased by excessive population - remedy, emigration.

Pop. doubles in 45 yrs.

Pop. in 1821. 7.500.000.

Edinburgh Review - 1828 - Report on Emigration.

In Sir Wm. Ellis' time, the want of people in Ireland was the most serious difficulty ... p. 236.

Irish must emigrate.

The Irish then have practically decided that emigrate they must. The only question for us to determine whether it shall be to England or America, p. 236.

Dublin & Liverpool steamers floating bridges for Irish emigrants.

Sir Henry Parnell calls the steam boats between Dublin & Liverpool, & Cork & Bristol, floating bridges by which poor Irish labourers, (the wages in England being five or six times higher than in Ireland,) the potato fed population shall at last bring down the wheat fed population, to its own terms! ... According to the London Mendicity Society, the Irish applicants in 1826, were 3811. Up to June 1st, 1827, they were p. 237.

Irish in London in 1826, 119,777.

By the registers of 16 R. C. Chapels in London, & vicinity, the Irish residents in London, in 1819, were 71,442. — In 1826, 119,777. p. 237

Mr. Campbell thinks, in regard to the distress at Glasgow & Paisley, that if the Scotch had been alone concerned, there would have been no surplus population. The proportion of Irish relieved at Paisley was about one fourth; including those who applied for a free passage back, it would exceed one-half of the whole number on the county rate. Within the year ending March 1817, 1517, were removed by a sort of moral compulsion, back from Paisley to Ireland, having their passage paid, & a bag given them for the day. p. 237.

1517 Irish removed back from Scotland in 1817.

Edinburgh Review - 1828 - Report on Emigration.

Irish sent back to Dublin from Liverpool, in 1826.

For the simple removal of Irish paupers from Liverpool to Dublin, the county of Lancaster paid in 1826, £ 4000. p. 238.

In every corner of the realm, it has been bitterly experienced that labour may be too cheap. Every remedy will be merely tampering with the intermediate stages of this national disease, that does not, we will not say include, but begin with Ireland. It is folly, because the Irishman's name is not entered in the poor book, to suppose, when his competition has supplanted your own labourer and thrown him on the parish, that you are not paying his rate in another name.... p. 237.

A Regulated Emigration, so extensive as to be substantially beneficial, must stand or fall on the supposed necessity of its adoption. p. 240.

Let us then resolve to regenerate Ireland. We shall all find it to our several advantages. The labouring classes would at once see closed before them that chasm, which threatens to swallow up all possible means of instruction, respectability, & independence. The farmer may perhaps understand, that if he learns to eat his own corn, less will make its way into Liverpool market-place. The manufacturer, that as soon as the Irish peasant feels a clean shirt & stockings to be pleasanter things than a bundle of rags, a prospect for a demand may open upon him nearer than the East Indies.... And the Grangeman (whilst it must needs be so,) will be surrounded with less inflammable temperaments, which he may perhaps then insult a

Emigration a benefit to Grangemen & Caths.

ten years longer with better chances of impunity.

If, should any farther to the Protestant, you will then obtain a fairer hearing for your arguments, when they no longer come from the sectarian camp of the oppressor,

Nor truths come poisoned from your tongue....

England debt to Ireland 600 yrs of misgovernment,

Lastly, we would tell the English people, that if their debt to Ireland, (six centuries of misgovernment) the first instalment is not unpaid; that if they are not now prepared to make the every effort, (of among these emigration is one of the easiest), they had better have let the million, whom their charity five years ago rescued from the grave, have then perished, than thus keep them, year after year, stretched on the rack of an existence that will only have been prolonged for further capacity of torture & of endurance.... 247.

Yes, emigrant to be paupers under 50 yrs age,

It is proposed that the local contributions should cover both the removal of the emigrant to the place of embarkation, & his passage to the colonies.... The government emigrant, as head of a family, is to be, (subject to as few special exceptions as possible,) under fifty; & to be in health, of character, desirous himself to emigrate, & at home so thoroughly an unemployed pauper, that no diminution of national production can arise on his removal. So far from being an abstraction of labour & capital, the result of such a measure is the removal of only unproductive labour, whilst the cap-

ital to be expended, is only a small portion of the amount of the unproductive capital which must be otherwise spent in the pauper's unexpirable maintenance at home. p. 241 2.

Edinburg Review, March 1831, Vol. 53, Art 2nd. Bill to facilitate Emigration to his Majesty's Possessions abroad, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 2nd. Feb. 1831. & several other subjects.

Mr. Hodges M.P. for Kent, stated before the Emigration Committee, that laboring people in Kent and other southern counties formerly staid in service to from 25 to 30 years of age, or until they had laid up 40 or 50 £s. Now they marry often when minors, speculating upon parish relief. ..... p. 49.

Minors marry to get parish relief

It is notorious, said Mr. Hodges – that almost numberless cottages have of late years been built by persons speculating on the parish rates for their rents. p. 59.

Minor cottages

Niles' Weekly Register, containing ..... Documents, Essays & Facts; together with Notices of the Arts & Manufactures, & a Record of the Events of the Times. H. Niles, Editor. Baltimore, Commenced Sept. 1812.

[The first four volumes contain nothing in regard to Emigration.]

Volume 5th.

Emigration. A Worthington, Ohio, paper of the 24th,

Canadian emigrants come to Ohio.

all, says. "Many families have lately arrived from lower Canada, & we are informed that a great number are on the way thence to the U.S." A mighty population is pouring into Ohio since the defeat & dispersion of the allied savages. Dec. 18th, 1813.

Vol. 6th.

Emigrants from Mass. to the West.

At Newburgh, N.Y. paper says, 70 persons in five or six wagons passed there for Ohio from Mass. Every week more or less similar.

July, 1814.

N.E. Emigration Society.

A New England Emigration Society has been formed in Boston, to promote emigration for the West — an event of the war. Columbian Centinel says, it is the pestilential atmosphere of British influence from which they flee.

Reference omitted.

Vol. 7th.

From a late London paper. The following has been issued from the Secretary of State's office for the war department in Downing-Street;

British Government hopes to aid emigration, 1815.

Sir, - I am directed by Lord Bathurst, to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the —, that his majesty's government have it under consideration whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons wishing to proceed as settlers to the British provinces in N. America, & that as soon as

the question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them; but I think it right now to apprise you, that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon the question, no grants or smile will henceforth be given in those provinces to non residents, beyond the means of the parties offering to proceed thither may induce them to cultivate. I am, &c. Dec. 30th, 1815, p. 309.

Emigration to America.

From Cobbett's Register.

Several persons have addressed me with a view of obtaining information, necessary to them, having an intention to emigrate to America..... There can be no doubt of the happiness of a country, which so rapidly increases in population & resources, while the expences of government are so trifling. A people whose population is now nearly as great as that of England & Scotland, & whose government, debt & all, does not demand more than a twelfth part of the sum from them that ours demands from us, must be happy. But whether Englishmen, going amongst that people would be happier than they are at home must be left to the decision of their own judgment. It is very certain that to go to America with a view of living an idle life, would produce sad disappointment. Sinecure placemen, pensioners, grandees, venal newspaper writers & reviewers, puffers, parasites & quacks in every department will certainly act wisely in remaining at home. Gentlemen who teach religion, if they have benefices is tolerable

Advantages of America to Emigrants.

Unpolished and shaggy, may remain safely here; they would not do their work by emigrating to America.

Lawyers, whether in silk or camblet gowns, will do well to remain, for, though there is a great deal of law work in America, the native growth of laborers is very cheap & expert, and, besides, they neither wear wigs, nor rise, nor cants, which form no small part of the possessions of the English bar.

Medicine, the best profession.

For medical men there is room, & there will be, as long as people continue to die, the rule is, that of the three professions, this is the best, I mean, it contains the best men, & the wisest & cleverest men. The priest or the lawyer may thrive by subservience. Divines & law accommodate themselves to time & politics; but he who has a broken leg, or an affection of the liver, thinks of nothing but the skill of the person that is employed. ..... The big bellied farmers, that require a stout horse or a strong sleigh to carry them to look their fields to see what their men are doing, had better remain here till lower prices & the tax gatherer have reduced them into a reasonable bulk & weight, for, though the land in America produces very fine things, it will not produce much without labor, & as laborers for hire are very scarce, the farmer must labor himself, or his sons & daughters must labor for him.

Borough mongers not wanted.

But of all the classes of the community, borough mongers would profit least from emigration to America. In the State of Massa. there did seem to

of a party that wished for the introduction of the negroes. Let
a question whether our courts would, in that state, admit a
change of the latter, because the visiters of Macia, seem
to have been hankering after this for themselves.....
Our soldiers now out of national table & shooting irons,
are naturally, as bedsteads now out of the roller stamps of
Greece; & though ours are as consistently expert, in the
first place, their trade is a thriving one here, & in the next
place, there is only an army of 6000 men in America & the
debt, compared to ours, is a mere nothing. Military &
naval officers would gain no knighthood in America, &
their numerous wives, whose eyes our dance are
ready to leap out, would never be ladies; would never
more hear the sweet sound of "our ladyships" though
they were to hang the whole of their laundry wardrobe
upon their backs, pour morning till night. The mak-
ers of Hanoverian pinkers, of musk, tripe, & bifes
in dragoons, & of stimulant draughts, & corsets for worn
out bucks, had better remain in England. The
masters of work houses whose virtues & pieties, like that
of Don Manuel Ordonnez, are such, that they unwea-
rily "grow rich in taking care of the concerns of the
poor," ought not to quit a country where their trade is
so flourishing; & those useful members of society, in-
form us, thief takers, jailors & hangmen, would emigrate
from plenty to starvation. Dec. 30th, 1815. p. 314-315.

Cap-gath-ers

Bedsteads

Am. debt a mere nothing.

Makers of corsets for worn out bucks advised to remain at home.

Emigration, among those who have lately arrived in

British officers emigrate.

in the U.S. as their future home, are several late British officers, who had an opportunity of knowing something of our country & people during the war.

Jan. 6. 1816. p. 332.

Arrival of Chaptal, chemist & Lacepede, naturalist.

Emigration. Among the many great & useful men that daily arrive, or are expected to arrive, in the U.S. from maddened Europe, we hear of Chaptal, the famous chemist, & Lacepede, the celebrated naturalist. We bid them welcome.

Jan. 13th, 1816. p. 348.

Niles' Weekly Register, Vol. 10, from March to Sept. 1816.

1816 - Emigrants come rapidly.

The tide of emigration to the United States from Europe flows on rapidly. "We have room enough and to spare." Let persecuted and suffering humanity have a resting place here.

July 13th, 1816. p. 334

12 Ships with passengers ready to sail.

Emigrations. Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America. There are about twelve American ships now nearly ready to sail for the U.S.; & the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics & persons brought up to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as 80, others 50, on board. For their passage each person is to pay 10 l. & find himself. Some say the American gov-

Passage 10 l. & find himself.

ernment, in the end, are to be the paymasters. — Lon. paper.

5000 able seamen, emigrate.

It is stated in the London Evening Star, that more than 5000 able seamen have emigrated to America since the termination of the war. July 13, 1816. p. 346.

French emigrants in Indiana

We have the following article from the Vevay, (Indiana,) Register — "M. Lakanal, a distinguished French gentleman, (member of the national institute of France, & of the legion of honor, remarkable for his republican principles,) has lately arrived here, with his family. He has purchased an estate on the bank of the Ohio, two miles above Vevay, on the Kentucky side. M. Varin a professor of mathematics, has also arrived from France, with a part of his family, he has purchased a farm on the river, one mile below Vevay. May happiness attend them in our land of liberty — their adopted country. July 20th. 1816. p. 352.

Emigration from Europe. The British & other newspapers teem with notices of the emigration of their people to the U.S. The persons alluded to are chiefly farmers & mechanics — to add to the labor, & of consequence increase the wealth of our country in peace, & hold the sword to assist in defending it in war. We know that the Irish emigrants much aided to fill the ranks of the army during the war & they fought gallantly for freedom, feeling that they had a share in the contest as their own. Several vessels with passengers have arrived since our last, & nine more from Newry

Irish fought gallantly in Revolutionary War & war of 1812.

alone are immediately expected. — There are British ships, one of them, of great burthen, had 350 emigrants. The English [illegible] of France, says, "Some armed who lately occupied about 200 acres of land in Lancashire, have sadly exchanged it for America, after having sold all their live & dead stock. They were accompanied by the curate of the village." And a Genoa article of the 12th of the same month, tells us that "a great many Swiss from all the Protestant cantons are going soon to depart from Basle for America." "Commerce & manufactures languish both at Basle & in the parts of Germany near the Rhine. As no Swiss or German manufactures are now permitted to enter France, many have almost ceased to work. Last Thursday, many waggons with manufactures, both German & Swiss, having presented themselves at the French custom house, on the frontiers, to pay the duties, were ordered to return back with the notification, that, till further orders, no waggon with goods could enter France." July 25th. 1816. p. 967.

Vast de France emigrate,

Germans & Swiss prevented from entering France,

The vast emigration from England causes considerable alarm. Many persons of fortune are leaving the land of their birth for France & other parts of Europe & the United States. The street in which the French embassador lives in London, is crowded, by people applying for passports, & thousands have been issued.

English emigrate to France, &c.

The Intercourse may be judged of by this, that "not fifty foreign vessels are in the Thames" & the London docks, which used to employ 1500 persons, do not employ 500. Aug. 10th, 1816. p. 396.

Emigration. A ship has arrived at New York from France, with passengers, among whom is Wm. Lee, late consul at Bordeaux, & fifty-two artists & manufacturers of various descriptions, nine dressers & hairdressers & one barber - 232 other persons arrived at New York, in one day, from Cork, Eng. & Waterford, Ireland. Vessels are almost every day reaching some of our ports with passengers, from England, Ireland, France, Germany &c. The Brig, heretofore spoken of, embarked in Holland, & sailed on the 17th of June.

French artists, nine dressers & barber arrive in N.Y.

A Liverpool paper complains that the spirit of emigration has reached the metropolis & the heart of the united kingdom; & relates that a vessel had been seized in the Thames, for attempting to bring out 231 persons, instead of 174, all that she was entitled to carry, by the law allowing one to every two tons. Many vessels are mentioned in England as being engaged in bring passengers to the United States.

Vessel seized in the Thames for attempting to carry 231, instead of 174.

Aug. 10th, 1816. p. 400.

Emigration. We have not exactly added up the amount of the passengers from Europe, who have reached New York, Phila. & Baltimore, for a week past; but believe we shall not be far from the truth when we estimate them

1200 to 1500 emigrants in one week, Aug. 1816.

at, from 1200 to 1500 passed; of whom 410 were Dutch, equal at Hull, Holland, the rest are from Ireland, England & France.

The current of emigration to the U.S. has been very strong for the last six months; but judging by what we see in the British & other foreign papers, we can consider it as hardly begun. The people are leaving, in many places, to leave their country, by neighborhoods or parishes, as it were, & in the new world to pursue & enjoy the bounds of their youth, to ~~prosecute~~ pursue by following hither.

Whole parishes preparing to emigrate.

The proceeding has excited much alarm in England. The papers teem with lamentations to prevent the more of the people to benefit by the change; & government is loudly called upon to interfere to prevent this "ruinous drain of the most useful part of the population of the united kingdom."

England alarmed.

They note, in detail, the arrivals at New York with passengers, and on summing up the amount, which was only 229 for the week stated, they say, "these facts certainly are serious; coupled with the sentiments which are now prevalent in America with regard to England, & with respect to the avowed probability of another war, at no distant period, with this country, they cannot fail to awaken reflections in the most gloomy kind to all who wish for the peace & harmony of the world."

Aug. 17th, 1816. p. 401.

Emigration. General Distress. From the Dublin Evening Post of June 8th [1816]. Great alarm seems to be felt in Ireland, on account of the disposition to emigrate, manifested by all ranks of the community. The middling orders, endeavoring to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, are collecting in various parts of the country, with a view to exportation; nay, we have heard, that three or four, or, what we might say, half, a dozen country towns, have sent messengers expressly, even when the plan of emigration was regularly discussed, & the practicability of its accomplishment unanimously admitted. As they were principally small farmers, agricultural pursuits were those which occurred to them: but as they were aware of the extraordinary value of labor in America, they felt this circumstance as a serious impediment to their project. It was then proposed to article a certain number of laborers out of employment for two years, with their passage free, it is reasonable alarm. When it was known to the common people, the difficulty was not in the engagement, but in the selection of objects. However, determined to do nothing unadvisedly, they chose two delegates, one of them being their curate, to go to the seat of the American government to make the proper inquiries, & to pave the way for the young colony. The deputies are now actually on their voyage.

2 Delegates sent from English farmers to America, to report upon emigration.

It is no wonder that such an event as this should excite alarm. In itself, perhaps, it is of no great consequence whether 800 or 1000 individuals are

main or depart from the country; but it is its exemplar. If it should become systematic, & while defrauding & taxes continue, there is very danger that it may become so, there is no conjecturing where it will terminate. The leading tenet, or we should rather said the tenet which we see the people of trade & business, will assuredly not — & we feel persuaded that the only impediment remained to the tide of population in its westerly course, will be the difficulty of transportation, want of adequate means to support the intermediate period of the voyage.

We shall here insert a letter from our correspondent, which we received yesterday. It is on the very extraordinary intelligence which the times have communicated to the people of England:

Emigration increasing alarm in England.

" N. S. seamen desert.

London — Monday night. "We are sorry to learn that the migration from this country to America, rather increases than diminishes. The most of our ships in the East Indies, it is stated, have been deserted by the seamen, insomuch that all the ships that have recently sailed for the East Indies have been almost doubly manned, in order to fill up the vacancies abroad, & to get to England the homeward bound fleet."

We say nothing of the sailors, for they are reasonable in asserting their allegiance; nor can the people, as some shallow men intend, be blamed for slipping from misery & destruction; it is not denied that the most horrible distress prevails in England,

I shall give a few paragraphs from the London papers of Monday; which, if proof were wanted, afford some melancholy evidence of the fact:

"Several hundred persons have recently been discharged from the iron works & mines, in the neighborhood of Wellington, Kelly, Coalpit, Bank, Ironbridge &c, in consequence of the depressed state of trade. At Wellington, in particular, the distress of the lower order is very great. On Sunday, late in night the town was literally crowded with women, out of employ, many of whom applied in vain to the recruiting party."

Distress in England

Who can blame these men if they wish to go to America, where they are sure of getting employment & being well paid for their labor & sleeping well & eating well? No one, surely, except the inconsiderate. But unfortunately, people in the condition of these laborers, often leave their families behind them, a burden to the parish. The following is an extract from a London journal on the subject:

"Numbers of the laboring poor who have applied at the different sessions for certificates to enable them to go to America, have been wicked enough to leave behind them their wives & children to be supported by the parishes from which they have fled."

Some leave wives & children behind.

How hard this is upon the remaining occupants it is not necessary to say. They can scarcely support themselves. "It is incredible", says the Globe, "in the small provincial towns throughout the England, what a number of decent & respectable families have sunk through the

distresses of the times, & the enormous weight of taxation, into bankruptcy & obscurity".

Such is the state of the country, & such are the people whom the veil set writings blame for a wish to change the gorious & expensive constitution of England, for the rude but plentiful democracy of America .....

The following statements are given as illustrations of the condition of the country.

Financial Distress in Eng.

Bankruptcies in the London Gazette for the last month, 215!
Failures not in the Gazette, at least 2000!
Compositions cannot be under 10,000.
Insolvents, who have no assets at all, innumerable.
How is it possible that this state of society can stand?

We shall now give the English commercial & post: trade of all kinds, domestic & foreign, is suspended in the British Islands. The custom house of London has not lately had employment for its clerks; & the want of foreign trade, & its limitation to mere colonial produce, has been felt by every branch of industry, nor are the mischiefs confined to merchants, bankers & manufacturers; but retailers & shopkeepers of every denomination have suffered, & are suffering, from the distresses of their customers, the farmers, or of the land-owners, who derived their income from the farmers. The increasing list of bankruptcies will illustrate these statements; but the failures & compositions are to the bankruptcies at

Hard work in England - a business in London lucrative,

least as ten to one." Aug. 17th, 1816. Vol. 10. pp 408 9.

The spirit of emigration makes a great spread in England. Cobbett says, "the hive is in commotion the bees seem resolved no longer to support the drones & wasps." To check it, many paragraphs appear like the following from the Courier:

Eng. paras to encourage emigration.

"Every thing is dull in America. The great stagnation of trade, that but very few of the merchant vessels are employed. Our countrymen, who have emigrated, are in a most deplorable state; upwards of a thousand of them have applied to the British consul at New York to be sent home with passports as distressed British subjects." Aug. 17, 1816. Vol. 10. pp. 410 11.

Emigration from Switzerland increased. It is attributed to want of employment among the poor, in consequence of the introduction of English machinery into the manufactories.....

From Switzerland.

The continued & increasing emigration from this country to America becomes every day more alarming.... It is stated that 1600 men, women & children had engaged passage in different vessels, at Cork, Dublin & Belfast to cross the Atlantic, & that emigration from Switzerland increased. Aug. 17th, 1816. Vol. 10. p. 412.

Emigration again. We noticed in our last the great outcry that had been made in a London newspaper because 227 persons had arrived in New York in one

were from Europe, viz. 101 from Ireland, 56 from England & 22 from France. This was a very "alarming" affair, & calculated to excite the most serious reflections. By the extract we gave, it will be seen that it caused some ill-natured & ill-liberal remarks.

To ease certain some qualms of considerable interest to console the editor of the London newspaper in his distress, we have carefully examined all the columns of ship news which have reached us, in regular succession, for the week ending yesterday morning. The result of this examination is given below. The amount will surprise our readers; but it is certainly rather than above the true number of persons that have arrived in the U.S. from Europe within the time stated. ....

Yorkshire man surprised at 3 meals a day.

"This be a main queer country", said a Yorkshire man, who with three male-grown sons & a large family of small children, was travelling from New York, to Zanesville, to a gentleman who met him not far from Bedford, Pa., "it is a main queer country" said he, for I have asked the laboring folks all along the road how many meals they eat in a day, & they all said three & sometimes four if they wanted them. We have but two at home, & they are county enough, sir," continued he in his broad dialect, which I know not how to express with English types. "Only think, sir", added he, "many of these people, (the laborers) asked me to eat & drink with them. We cant do so in Yorkshire, sir, for we have not enough for ourselves." .....

Eng. laborer cant invite any to eat & drink with them

Table of vessels with their passengers &c, which arrived in the ports of the U.S. for one week, ending Aug. 23. 1816. The period is fixed at Baltimore, & the account made up from the regular mails arriving there, within the time stated.

Table of vessels with passengers arriving in U.S. in one week, Aug. 1816.

	Name.	Where from	Arrived at	Passengers.
Ship	Tally.	Dublin.	New York.	35
"	Eliza.	London.		20
"	Cumberland.	Londonderry.		50
	Amelia.			88
	Caledonia.			
	Tally.	Cork.		57
	Cordelia.	Greenock.		90
	Grand Turk.	Belfast.		56
	Charlotte.	Londonderry.	Philadelphia.	186
	Mary Ann.		Amboy.	160
	Fontine	Bordeaux.	New York.	12
	Atlantic.	Belfast.		65
	Carolina Ann	Liverpool.		
	Ann Maria			24
Brig	Flora.	Belfast.		56
	Bartley.	Londonderry.		58
	Skene.	Leith.	Amboy.	109
		Ireland.		60
	Swanwick.	Londonderry.	Philadelphia.	87
	Wm. Henry.	Bristol, Eng.	Boston.	30
	Ann Johnson.	Cork.	New York.	41
	Juno.	Hugo.	New London.	46
	John & William.	Belfast.	New York.	86

Niles' Weekly Register. Vol. 10.

Recapitulation.

From Ireland.	1084
Scotland	199
England	59
France	12
	1354

Add for the passenger vessels whose number is not stated, 60 each, 120 = 1474.

To which we might add from 150 to 200 more that have arrived in vessels not noticed at all as having passengers, bringing only a few each, besides those which may have escaped our notice, or have not been heard of, coming into other ports.

Aug. 24th, 1816. Vol. 10. pp. 419-20.

Emigration.

In page 415, the reader will observe an interesting account of the number of persons who have reached the U.S. from Europe in one week. The real number cannot be under 1600 for the space of seven days! This will, appear, indeed, astonishing, when to the common difficulties that interpose to prevent a man from leaving his country, is superadded the obstructions of government in so limiting the number of passengers to be brought out, as almost to forbid emigration to the laboring classes. The cost of bringing himself & family to the U.S. under present arrangements, is a little fortune to the Irish peasant, which must be built up by

1600 arrive in 7 days. 1816.

spirit of industry & extraordinary economy is not lost. Vessels obliged to bring fewer—price raised. 1816.

vessels that are now permitted to bring out only 300 or 400 passengers, used to carry from 250 to 350 — hence the price of the passage is necessarily raised, & emigration is forbidden absolutely to those who with difficulty earn as much as keeps soul & body together at home. But, perhaps, the procedure does not operate to our disadvantage. It may give us a greater share of the bone & sinew the middle class of the country. Indeed, it is a universal remark, that the quality of the emigrants who have lately reached us, is really improved & improving. Many of them are what are called "small farmers," some of them mechanics, & they generally appear to have a little money to begin the new world with. Aug. 24th, 1816. Vol. 10. p. 431.

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In our paper of week before last, we gave a list of the vessels with the number of their passengers, at various ports of the United States, amounting to 1474, See p. 160. this book. Last week they amounted to about 800. 800 in 1 week. 1816.

The week ending yesterday morning, furnished us with the following list, which takes in, perhaps, about 3/4 or 4/5 of the whole number; as we have probably overlooked some, not receiving papers from every port, & at others, if the passengers are not numerous, they are not noticed at all.

Table of List of emigrants for 1 week in Sept. 1816

	Names -	Where from -	Arrived at.	Passengers.
Ship	Integrity,	London,	New York.	11
	Cyrus,	Dublin,		84
	United States,	Havre-de-Grace.		23
	Amity,	Liverpool.		10
	Minerva,	—		16
	Laura,	Hull,		12
	Hypendria,	Dublin.		48
	Cockingham,	Liverpool.		21
	Howard,			20
	Jane,	Londonderry.		160
	Unity,	Amsterdam,	Philadelphia.	23
	Nancy,	Belfast,	Baltimore,	61
Brig	Concord,	Dundee.	New York.	21
	Dispatch,	Waterford.		36
	Recovery,	Londonderry.		33
	Prince of Waterlo,	Belfast,	Amboy.	
	Aurora,	Aberdeen.	New York.	3
	Elizabeth,	Dublin,	—	48
	Langdon Cheves,	Greenock,	—	24
	Elizabeth,	Dublin,	—	42
	Venus,	Sligo.	—	65
	Philippa,	Galway,	Amboy,	
	Traveller,	Leith.	New York.	62
	Hope,	Newry.	Philadelphia.	32
				897
Add for the Prince of Waterloo & Philippa, which were regular passenger vessels,			65 each	130
				1027.

Sept. 14. 1816.

Emigrations from England to France continue to be alarming. As the produce of the taxes on domestic consumption falls off, the consumers diminish; & thus the deficiency increases. In almost every town in France, the cry is still they come. In Lisle, there were by last accounts, 25.000 English, & 10.000 had left that City for Switzerland..... Be it remembered these are people of the middling & higher classes, principally stock holders, or great landholders.

French emigrate to Switzerland.

Sept. 14. 1816. Vol. 11. p. 46.

The British are making great exertions to turn the current of emigration to their own N. A. Colonies. The passage to Halifax would be very convenient. A number have arrived from thence in the U. S.

British Govt. encourage emigrants to Canada.

Sept. 21. 1816. Vol. 11th. p. 61

The Courier, (to deter from emigration) says it is the practice of the American captains, who have claims on the emigrants, to sell them to satisfy such claims.

About 300 Swiss were passing into Holland, bound for the U. S. Oct. 12. 1816. p. 105.

300 Swiss to U. S.

Emigration continues at the rate of from 400, to 600 per week, from England, Ireland &c. Another large body of Swiss is expected. Oct. 19th. 1816. p. 127.

400 to 600 a week.

Emigration continues as lively as at any period we have noticed. Many persons are arriving from

Holland, & the current from the British dominions is steady.

Invited to settle in Mississippi.

Emigrants. Col. Nicholas Gray, by order of the Governor of Mississippi Territory, invites any number of industrious emigrants into that country. Lands rent free for three years, cattle & corn at the usual rates.

Nov. 9th. 1816. p. 195, Vol. 9th.

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30 return to Greenock, for want of employment.

A Greenock paper says 30 persons, emigrants to the U. S., several of them weavers, disappointed of employment, British manufactures selling there far below original cost, had returned to that place. Others had done better, but the master of the vessel reported that he could have had a thousand passengers from New York, if he could have brought them free. Jan. 11th, 1817. p. 330, Vol. 11.

Emigration into Alabama.

Westward. There is a great current of emigration into the Alabama country. A traveller at Augusta, Ga. reports the number he met in 7 days might be estimated at 3,800. Jan. 11th, 1817. Vol. 11. p. 336.

Negro convicts shipped to New Orleans.

Negro convicts transported. An inhuman speculator at New York had procured the commutation of 70 or 80 negro prisoners to transportation. He shipped them to New Orleans, where they arrived a few days ago, but was disappointed

in his expectations, the corporation ordered the vessel containing these thieves & ruffians to proceed outside of the limits of the city,
Feb. 8th, 1817. Vol. 12. p. 400.

[illegible] Canada. [illegible]

British America. A Montreal baker calls the U. S. the "natural enemy" of England. Some emigrants, that lately arrived at Picton, N.S. brought with them buckets & pails to milk the wild cows that they understood inhabited the country! March 22nd. 1817. p. 68.

Emigrants bring pails to milk the wild cows.

Almost every vessel from England brings more & less passengers — the current of emigration is steady, & of very respectable classes. May 17th. 1817. p. 185.

Emigration. From the 10th of March, to the 27th May, there arrived at New York, 250 vessels, in which came 1600 passengers. Many have arrived at other ports — a vessel with 130 has just reached Erie, from Guernsey,
May 31st, 1817. Vol. 12. p. 224.

1600 in 7 weeks, to N. YS.

The wife & nine children of a man who lately emigrated to the U. S. from Ireland, being on board a vessel, (passage paid) for the purpose of joining him, were turned ashore in Maine, unprotected, because they could not produce a certificate from the clergyman & resident magistrate that they were at liberty to emigrate! June 21st, 1817. Vol. 12. p. 276
See p. this book.

Woman & 8 children, turned back for want of certificate from clergyman & magistrate.

Intelligence to U.S.

Emigration. Among the foreign articles is some notice of a great emigration about to be made from the Ireland to the U.S. Many persons also arrive from England & Ireland. Vol. 12. p. 272. June 21-1817.

409. in 1 vessel, none over 30 yrs of age.

Emigration. Very many passengers are arriving in vessels from Europe; in one of them 409 persons, none over 30 years of age, have reached Phila, from Amsterdam. July 19th, 1817. Vol. 12. p. 336.

Emigration. Account of emigrants from foreign countries arriving in the U.S., collected from the shipping lists received at the office of the Weekly Register, for two weeks, ending yesterday morning, Aug. 4th, 1817

Tables like the following are calculated to interest the political inquirer.... This list was commenced on Friday, the 18th of July, without any regard to, or idea of, what it would produce, & kept up from day to day, as we received our newspapers through the mails. But often times, when there are only a few passengers, they are not noticed, & some that were mentioned may have escaped our notice. The amount is, probably, about 5/6 of all who arrived in the fortnight.

Europe, like Saturn devours its own children.

Table tells us that Saturn devoured his own children, by a contract, arising from jealousy or the love of self rule. It is thus that many European nations act. They had rather that their people should emigrate perish at home, than suffer them to emigrate & possibly strengthen the power & add to the resources of another

Courage to leave tombs of ancestors.

country. The degree of suffering must yet be very great to rouse a courage sufficient to cause many to leave the tombs of their ancestors & fly to a strange land from whence they never expect to return; but to this, & all the strong ties that unite with it, many regulations are added to check it, or render it impossible. It requires a little fortune for a man & his family to leave the British dominions, at this time, vessels are severely limited as to the number of passengers they may carry, & the cost of the a passage is proportionably dear. It is virtually prohibited to the poor, & denied absolutely to mechanics & manufacturers. In the continent, also, measures have been taken to circumscribe emigrations, but still it is powerful & will increase. We have room enough yet; let them come....

Mechanics & manufacturers prohibited to emigrate.

List of Vessels & Passengers, for 2 weeks in Aug. 1817.

22d/2 arrive.

Vessels Names.	Where from.	Arrived at.	Passengers.
Andes.	Liverpool.	New York	70
Erin.	–		38
Betsey.		–	45
Emulous.	–		65
Golconda.			34
Favorite,			14
Thomas.	–	Philadelphia	50
Financier.	–	Philadelphia	40
Jefferson.		–	35
Henry Clay.		Baltimore	44
Index		Savannah.	42
Sarah & Sophia	London.	New York.	93
Richard & Ann	Hull	Philadelphia	50
Phocion	–	New York,	49

Vessels' Names,	Where from	Arrived at	Passengers.
Duke,	Beaumaris, Wales,	Baltimore,	13
Dinas,	Carnarvon "	New York,	48
New Jersey,	Cork	Baltimore,	26
Alpha,	–	Phila,	50
Concord,	Dublin	Boston,	24
Only Son,	–	Phila,	20
Ellipe,	–	New York,	34
Vigilant,	Belfast,	–	18
Nicholas Paulowitch,	"	Baltimore	66
George,	–	New York,	150
Columbia,	–	Phila,	87
Britannia,	Newry,	New York,	27
Jason,	Londonderry,	Baltimore,	54
Helen,	Kirkcaldy, Scotland	Norfolk,	101
Milene,	Leith	New York,	33
John,	Amsterdam,	Phila,	100
St. Catharine,			230
Mars,		Baltimore,	126
Philip,	Hamburg,	–	20
Dupport,	Havre de Grace,	New York,	10
Mary,			11
Duchess,	Nantz,	Boston,	10,

Recapitulation,

England	647
Wales	81
Ireland	581
Scotland	134
Germany & Switzerland, via Amsterdam,	826
France	31
	2272.

In looking over the ship news to make out the preceding, we have reason to suppose that the number will be considerable greater for the next two weeks. Many from Holland being immediately expected.

Some come by way of Canada.

It is worthy of remark that some of these bodies of passengers have reached the United States, via the British possessions, perhaps, to avoid the exact scrutiny that might have been made, if they had taken their passages direct.

Vol. 12, p. 369. Aug. 2nd, 1817.

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12 pretty farmer girls from Wirtemberg, for the U.S.

Darmstadt, April 8th. [1817] There arrived a few days ago in the village of Scheibigen, in our neighborhood, a waggon with four horses, containing, besides some men & two women, twelve pretty & healthy looking farmer girls, none above the age of sixteen, or below twelve, to stay there through the night. It was soon understood by the landlord from the waggoner, whom he knew, that the view of these travellers was in thus making their journey, the following story about them being made known, viz: that one of the travellers, a man, was a native of Wirtemberg, who had already crossed four times over from America, for the purpose of rendering assistance either by his propositions or his advice, & even by considerable advances, to all such as were inclined to emigrate to America. That this time, however, he was on his way with the view only safely to conduct these twelve young Wirtemberger girls into the U.S. as brides for such of his countrymen as he knew waited for them, & who would, on no account, marry themselves with any but their own country women.

Aug. 2nd, 1817. Vol. 12th. p. 365.

Niles' Weekly Register. Vol. 13. 1817

Emigration. Within the last two weeks, ending yesterday morning, we have received accounts of the arrival of 21 vessels, at the several ports of the U. S. with 2,512 passengers, viz.

From Amsterdam - Germans & Swiss		1896
England, Ireland & Scotland.		281
the same, viz. Nova Scotia & Newfoundland,		238
France.		97
		2512

2512 arrive in 2 weeks. Aug. 1817

Aug. 16. 1817. Vol. 12. p. 400.

Niles' Weekly Register. Vol. 13. 1817.

Emigration. The two weeks ending yesterday have us accounts of the arrival of 21 vessels, with emigrants from Europe, viz.

From England, Ireland & Scotland,	557
Holland, Germany & Swiss	365
France	25
	947.

Of these, 171 reached the United States via Halifax, though great inducements are held out to settlers there. As for instance, a Dutch ship which arrived at Chila, put into that port for provisions, when the governor offered to the passengers 10,000 acres of land, gratis in fee simple, & farming utensils, if they would stay there; but they refused it. Many settlers, as they are called, arrive in Canada, from whence hundreds of them pass up the river &c. & cross into

Authorities in Halifax offer 10,000 A. to Dutch emigrants, refused.

Pass up the St. Lawrence, thence to Ohio.

New York to Ohio. It seems to be discovered that it is more convenient to reach our country through the British colonies, than to come on direct. Facilities are afforded for the former, which are denied to the latter. Aug. 23. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 16.

Eng. emigrant describes the American ladies as sluttish.

Dare boiled ladies. Among the ridiculous accounts given by emigrants, of the manners & customs of this country, we recollect nothing more truly laughable than the following extract of a letter from an English emigrant in Ohio, to his friend in England. The letter is published in the Monthly Magazine, (London) of Feb. 1817. N. & Ex. Vol.

"Shirts appear much more of the French pattern than I expected, particularly the dresses of the ladies. These look like sandbags tied in the middle, the majority wearing neither stays, caps, shoes or stockings only when in full dress. My wife was at first surprised at their manner, but now it is familiar; I cannot persuade her to be fashionable. Sept. 18. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 48.

Emigration regretted by Eng. newspapers.

Emigration. A late London paper says - "The numerous emigrations from Ireland to the U. S. of A. are much to be regretted. There are at this time, three ships at one port in Ireland about to sail. Surely it would have been better, as these persons are determined to quit their native country, to have given them their passage out free of expence, to British North America.

"The emigrations are more numerous from England than from Ireland - the latter seems now to be the least distressed country; not that Ireland is distressed less

England more distressed than Ireland. 1817

She was, but because England is distressed more, thanks to Irish rule in the cabinet.]

Sept. 20. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 59.

Estimated at 30.000 in 1817.

The tide of emigration to the U.S. is unabated. The editor feels confirmed in his opinion that the emigrants will amount to 30.000 for 1817.

Sept. 27. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 78.

Emigrants for St. John, sailing & will come to Boston.

Charleston, The British Ship, Mary Ann, has arrived at Boston in 30 days from London, with 204 passengers. The Mary Ann was bound to St. John (N.B.) but the passengers not wishing to go there, rose upon the crew & brought the vessel to Boston. Oct. 25. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 143.

2157 from Belfast in 5 months.

2.157 persons embarked at Belfast for the U.S. from the 17th of March to the 21st Aug. of the present year.

Distress of German emigrants. 1817.

Netherlands. We have very distressing accounts of the state of the German emigrants attempting to reach the U.S. through the ports of the Netherlands. One ship with 500 on board, after being a considerable time at sea, was forced back, - 60 had died on road & her whole crew sick out. In another prepared to sail, a destructive epidemic had broken out, & carried off many persons. There were 700 at the Texel engaged to go to Phila. but prevented by the want of means, & in great distress &c. Two vessels,

crammed with these unfortunate people, touched at St. Michael's, one of the Azores, for supplies one of them a Dutch brig, had been out 99 days during which she had lost 40 passengers. The other had 400 on board, but they were tolerably healthy. Nov. 1st. 1817. Vol. 13. pp. 156-7.

Emigration. Some of the British writers begin to think that the emigration of 100,000 persons annually would be advantageous, except that it might tend to strengthen some other country. New Zealand settlements are therefore recommended. The policy of Britain often puts me in mind of the miser who, at the point of death, was very desirous of settling his estate, he hurried the notary lest he might slip off before the will was concluded, & then fully parted with his real property. "But who is to have the cash," said the notary, "I'll keep that myself" returned the poor creature & died. Self is so much the ruling passion with English politicians, that they would rather suffer themselves than that others should profit from a removal of the cause of English distresses.

Anecdote of English miser — Will keep the cash himself.

Nov. 8th. 1817. Vol. 13. p. 173.

Emigration. Through New York & down the Alleghany river is now the tract of many emigrants from the east to the west. 260 waggons have passed a certain house on this road in nine days, besides many persons on horseback & on foot. The editor of the Tennessee Farmer observes, that he himself, met on the road to Hamilton a cavalcade of upwards of 20 waggons, containing one com-

Emigration to the Western States.

many of the persons, no doubt, may be Indians, & all from our distant town in the district of Maine. So great is the emigration to Illinois & Missouri also, that it is apprehended that many must suffer for want of provisions the ensuing winter.

Nov. 29th, 1817, Vol. 13. p. 224.

The following is communicated by a gentleman of Phila, & may be relied upon for its accuracy — being made up from the manifests of all the passenger vessels that entered at the custom house there, from the time to the time stated. The amount given may with a small addition be accepted as the whole number of emigrants who arrived at that port during 1817, as in the winter season many do not commonly arrive in the U.S.

European Emigrants arrived at Phila, during 8 months — viz — from April 28th to Dec. 31. 1817.

7288 arrived in Phila. in 8 mos 1817.

From whence	Persons	Vessels.
France	66	6
Italy	22	3
Germany	58	3
Ireland	441	12
Great Britain.	1292	43
English, French & Scotch, via British possessions in N.A.	547	11
Holland *	4867.	18
	7288	96

* Most if not all of the persons that arrived

by the way of Holland, were Germans. The Dutch ship April has arrived in the Del. since the 1st. inst., & is not included in the above return, with 550 passengers. Total British subjects 2259. Jan. 10. 1818. Vol. 13. 1817.

Dutch ship April 1818.

Emigration. A gentleman at New York has favored the Editor of the Weekly Register, with the following list of emigrants arriving at that port, from the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of Dec. 1817, both inclusive, & assures us that its correctness may be relied on.

List of 7,634 who arrived in New York in 1817.

England, Scotland & Wales.	3,131
Ireland.	1703
France	674
Germany & Holland.	252
Spain & Portugal.	64.
S. America	40
West Indies	464
British Possessions in N. America	1273.
East Indies 15. Italy 14.	29
Russia, Denmark & Sweden.	4
	7,634.

Jan. 24th, 1818. Vol. 13. p. 360.

Kidnapping negroes. Kidnapping & selling in men. Two famous traders in men, named Bradley & Nolen, carrying a number of negroes to market, several of which are supposed to have been freemen, have been justly put to death by them, on their passage to New Orleans. Jan. 31. 1818. Vol. 13. p. 377.

Dutch Ship April.

500 of 1100 die.

Dreadfull. It is asserted in the Delaware Gazette, that of 1100 passengers, who embarked on board the Ship April, captain De Groot, at Amsterdam, which vessel is now lying at New Castle, about 500 died many of them before the departed from Europe. Such as were unable to advance the money for their passage, who survive, are still detained on board in the most deplorable condition, several of whom are children, who have lost their parents on the voyage.

Jan. 31st. 1818. Vol. 13. p. 375.

Education

Plan for the examination of teachers.

Public Education. In the Senate of Pennsylvania, Dec. 11. 1817. Mr. Read of Westmoreland, from the committee of education, made report, & submitted the following plan.

1st. That the respective courts of common pleas in the several counties in this commonwealth, at their first term in every year, or at any subsequent term when occasion may require shall appoint six competent persons as a board of trustees, who shall have authority to examine any teacher who may propose to take the superintendence of any school in any such county, for the instructing of youth in reading, writing, arithmetic & grammar, in English or German, 2. If the said trustees or a majority of them, upon such examination shall approve of such applicant, they shall certify that such person is competent to discharge the duties of a teacher.

Jan. 31st. 1818. Vol. 13. p. 379.

In the report above mentioned, the committee state, Besides the difficulty of procuring an education at

all, there are various evils of most pernicious tendency, arising in the manner of educating youth at present in vogue. The incompetency of teachers is among the first. This proceeds from two causes, from the want of a board of inquiry, to declare & pass upon the qualifications of applicants for employment, in every county, & from the inability in many parts of the state from the scattered condition of the population to afford a competent salary. From these causes persons totally unqualified, assume the task of teaching, from which the profession is injured in its reputation, & persons who are capable become unwilling to be associated, in the same employment. The profession of teaching would be restored to a respectable standing, by appointing a fund for the committee of teachers, & by offering some pecuniary inducements under proper regulations out of the state funds. The committee then submit the plan given above. Jan. 31. 1818. Vol. 13. p. 377-

teachers incompetent.

Colonization of blacks in Africa would drive America

From a paper by the Editor on the Colonization Scheme" in which he argued that the colonizing of our blacks in Africa would not afford this country any relief from their numbers.

The following calculations have been made to shew the power of emigration on the countries from whence emigrants came to the U.S.; for on that depends the real merits of the colonization scheme. The amount of emigration emigrants is that which I suppose, to have been our absolute gain by emigration; we, also, having lost many inhabitants. The "mother country" alone, by man-stealing & seduction, & by

connivance or contrivance of those who ought to have protected them, together with the wandering disposition that belongs to seamen & others, has taken from us at least 40,000 men, within twenty years past; & American seamen are to be found every where.

Percentage of gain by emigration.

Years.	Whole population.	Emigrants.	Gain per annum.
1625	5000		as original stock.
1650	30.000	12.500	500
1675	85.000	25.000	1000
1700	220.000	25.000	1000
1725	490.000	25.000	1000
1750	1.030.000	25.000	1000
1773	2.204.000	72.000	4000
1796	4.546.000	69.000	3000 [7 yrs. war.]
1819	9.412.000	161.000	7000 [3 yrs. war.]

If it is objected to any that our population has always doubled in 23 years, that belief would operate as a deduction of the amount of emigrants that I suppose to have received. Those emigrants, for every period, are added to the stock of population at the commencement, & doubled for the stock at its conclusion because a very large proportion of them are believed to have been persons that were in the vigor of life when they arrived in America. And I have such confidence in these calculations as to venture to say that the supposed amount of population in 1819 will not vary 200.000 from the real number. Vol. 13. p. 179. Nov. 13, 1817.

Emigrants to B.N.A. come to U.S.

Emigration to the British Provinces is stated, will not be encouraged hereafter by the government as the condition of the people has been rendered worse by the change. One great cause, probable, is that they pass into the U.S.

N.R. Feb. 28. 1818.

Germany. We are pained with recounts of the sufferings of emigrants from Germany, making their way to the U.S. through the old blooded cruelty & inhuman avarice of the masters or owners of passenger ships. We are glad that we know of those cases, of such kind as our countrymen, the actors are chiefly "Dutch." Cases of emigrants, who had wholly or partially paid their passage to the U.S. after suffering almost starvation on ship board, have on various points, been landed at Lisbon, at the Azores Islands, &c, & left to perish in a strange country, unless saved by the charity overburthened towns & the few that are able to assist them.

Cruelty of Dutch ship-masters.

Some hundreds of Prussian Germans have also arrived at New Orleans, who have been worthilly treated. Their case considerably excited the feelings of the citizens of that place.

April 11. 1818. Vol. 14. p. 115.

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250 Brit. emigrants to settle in Pen.

A London paper gives a report that 250 persons are engaged to found a new settlement in the woods of Kentucky, in order to make it at their head. p. 166. Vol. 14. May 2nd, 1818.

European Emulation. The following is translated from a Viennese paper. It is purely of European manufacture. The ignorance betrayed in it is only equalled by the want of truth,

It is pretended to have been written in Boston.

Boston, July 4. The race for emigration to the western states, provide it be not a race, but an ship which arrive are crowded with emigrants, in a half starving condition.....

The whole of the American coast, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, is now so thick of the country well peopled & cultivated to the west, now not 300 miles from the sea coast! What is emigrants land, lies at the distance of 300 English miles from the Atlantic States, & the journey thither must be made on foot. pp. 175-6. Vol. 14. May 2. 1818.

House of Representatives. Friday. Feb. 27. 1818.

The house, having, on motion of Mr. Taylor of New York, proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole adverse to the petition of the N. Y. Irish Emigrant society, praying to be allowed to purchase a tract of public land in Illinois territory, on an extended credit, on condition of actual settlement, & paying interest on the purchase money....

The question was finally taken, by yeas & nays, after a full discussion, & decided as follows. For the proposition 71 - & against it 83. & the House accordingly, on the report of the committee, that the prayer of the petition is inexpedient, & ought not to be granted. Vol. 14. p. 27. March. 9th, 1818.

Mere speculators to emigrants - must settle soon in, from Atlantic states.

Irish not allowed to settle Illinois, on credit

Irish Emigrant Societies. In the Weekly Register of May 29, 1818 we gave full accounts of the proceedings of the Irish emigrant associations of New York, Philad. & Baltimore, in procure of lands the grant of a tract of land to be settled by emigrants from the land of their nativity. Here follows the memorials of the several associations, from which extracts are made.

Memorials of Irish emigrant associations.

From the memorial of the New York Irish emigrant association. "Your memorialists have been respectfully to represent, that at no period since the establishment of American independence have the people of Europe, particularly the laboring classes, discovered so great a disposition as at present to emigrate, to the U. S. ... Before they can taste the fruits of happy industry, the temptation they often presents to their lips the cup that long man to bear, & the very energy which would have made the fields to blossom, make the cities moan ....

"But who can calculate the political, moral, or even the pecuniary advantages in time of war, of having such a strong & embattled frontier; the Irish emigrant, cherished & protected by the government of the U. S. will find his attachments to their interests increase, in proportion to the benefits he has acquired: he will, with enthusiasm, love the country that affords him the means of honourable & successful enterprize, & permits him to enjoy unmolested & undiminished the fruits of his honest industry.

New York.

For President – Thomas Addis Emmet,
First Vice President – Daniel M'Cormick,
Second " " – James M'Bride,
Secretaries, John H. Sullivan, Wm. Hampton,
Treasurer Andrew Morris.

p. 212, Vol. 14.

Phila. Memorial.

Phila. Memorial to the same.

Your memorialists infer, rather that a greater number of the people of the U. S. have their origin from Ireland, the population, to the population of that island, than from any other European nation.....

During the late war, at one in Europe, emigration was checked by the policy of the British government, or the advice & encouragement, to refer, of those, who received on shores within that period, personal sympathy & private succour were amply sufficient; but so great has been the emigration, since the establishment of a general peace, & so great is it likely to continue to be, that, in the opinion of your memorialists, humanity & sound policy demand the co-operation of public generosity with private philanthropy.....

Russia & England give land to emigrants.

Russia in the Crimea, & England in Canada, offer lands to emigrant settlers, not merely upon credit, but as a gift; nay, such is the extent to which England, especially, carries this policy, that she pays the expenses of their journey to Canada, for such of her subjects as are willing, after their emigration to the U. S. to remove to that colony.....

Your memorialists are convinced, that without some such favour as they earnestly solicit, many of the emigrants will remain upon our sea board, generally, necessitous, & from necessity, perhaps sometimes immoral, - a burden too heavy for private generosity, & a tax too rigorous even for public compassion. pp. 212-13

Delegate. Mr. Hm. [illegible] name

Baltimore Memorial to the same.

Baltimore I. E. A. Memorial.

Loitering about sea port towns, for want of a better dwelling in the country, the emigrant procures employment per [illegible], [illegible] the time, his wife, wasting his hard earnings, sacrificing his time, vitiating his morals, & poisoning his health.....

Your memorialists, therefore, impressed with the strongest conviction of the reciprocal advantages to the state & the laborer, most earnestly solicit your honorable body to assign a tract of land in the Illinois territory, to be cultivated by emigrants from Ireland, & paid for by the same, on a more extended credit than ordinary. In requesting an enlightened congress to be about a this measure, we are convinced that their wisdom will promote the public good, thousands of robust & industrious emigrants would flock to the new settlement, equally anxious to endure the toil, or the enemies of their adopted country, for they remember their kindred already here, & will be grateful to congress for completing the links of their union, while a mutual bond of our own. We sincerely hope that congress will mail stop the spirit of emigration now prevailing in Ireland, among the laboring & industrious class of farmers, or peasantry, of that oppressed country, & we trust that they will take especial precaution to prevent speculation in the lands of the contemplated settlement, so as to secure each little farm to the actual cultivator, in full property.

Officers.

Duke Tiernan, resident, — Jam. T. Donaldson, Counsellor.
John Kelso, Vice " — Elnat. Brown, Treasurer.
John Glendy, Chaplain — Wm. Young, Sec'y.
George Brown, Physician,

Managers. Jam Harden, Jam. Moore, Thomas Kelso, martin F. Maher, John Tillman, David Duke, Jam Canna.

pp. 217-15.

Wash. June 23 1818.

Emigration begins early in spring of 1818.

Emigration to Europe has commenced early in the season. In the single N. Y. paper, we notice accounts of the arrival at that port of 5 vessels, & notices of the sailing of a number from British ports, or from Canada, with 193, & in other from Lewes with 54 passengers, another paper, for a succeeding day, mentions the arrival of five vessels from London, Liverpool & Newry, with 157 English & 38 Irish passengers. p. 229. Vol. 14, Nov. 26. 1818.

Irish Emigrant Societies. Observations tending to illustrate the views of the N. Y. Irish emigrant association, in a letter addressed to a committee of a correspondent association in Phila.

Irish & German settlers in companies –

The Irish & German settler, in companies; surrounded by countrymen, & by the usages & fashions of home, each man is almost unconscious of the change, nor distracted by no hesitations or embarrassments of choice, but finds a rallying point for himself & his friends; he sits quietly about his occupations & industry with at least as much cheerfulness as in his native fields, sure of assistance in his difficulties & of congenial society in his hours of relaxation; he & they are never exposed to the disgusts & mortifications of a straggling settler in a strange land.

Irish settler has many about him.

Irishmen, on the other hand, mostly emigrate without concert; their views are, fixed by no circumstance to any precise spot; their time & funds are consumed in doubt & deliberation which way to turn. They remain about the seaports where they land; are a

garded as burdensome, to the settled inhabitants, & from not being respected as others, cause them to respect themselves, & in their course to more rational; if they escape from the critical, they may, unaccounted & unexpected, among strangers, with whom they have no early sympathies to whom their peculiarities are often subjects of ridicule & perhaps dislike. Every thing brings back a painful recollection of home, & it requires years of mental struggle before they enjoy the real blessings of their lot.
Vol. 14. p. 230. May 30. 1818.

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800 to 1000 in one week in May, 1818.

Emigration. We have received accounts of the arrival of from 800 to 1000 emigrants from Europe, chiefly from England, during the past week. Vol. 14. p. 240. May 30. 1818.

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50 Irish Quaker families to come to U.S.

Fifty quaker families are about to leave one district in Ireland, & fly from the tythe system to the U.S.
Vol. 14. p. 253. June. 6. 1818.

1200 to 1300 in one week, 1818

Emigration. The number of emigrants, an account of whose arrival we observed in the papers last week, is from 1200 to 1500. Vol. 14. p. 256. June 6, 1818.

Cargo of Scotch weavers

Distress in U.S.

Emigration. We are informed that a vessel has arrived in Hamilton roads with a cargo of Scotch weavers, from Kirkaldie, in Scotland. These persons give a deplorable picture of the manufactories in Britain. Petersburg, Va.
Vol. 14. p. 250. June 13, 1818

Three hundred & eighty two emigrants mostly farmers, &

Niles' Weekly Register, Vol. 14.

382 Emigrants leave Dumfries.

of, being having much money, have lately left Dumfries, for America. It is only a year since the mania of emigration spread in that province. Vol. 14. p. 305.

June 27, 1818.

200 Emigrants a day.

Emigration. The present rate of emigration from Europe to the U.S. is about the arrival of 200 persons per day. Many persons reach our country via Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.

Dutch emigrant ship for Chile, on the coast of Norway.

Emigrants. - A Dutch ship with 500 German passengers, from Amsterdam for Chile, which appears to have been badly provided for the voyage, after a series of disasters, has reached Bergen, in Norway, having lost 100 of her passengers in the voyage. The rest now subsisting on the charity of the Norwegian government & citizens. Vol. 14. p. 344. July 11, 1818.

Laborers for Mr. Birkbeck

A person is now in London, from America, with a view to hiring 200 laborers for himself & a Mr. Birkbeck: he has only yet procured 50, each being required to possess 25 pounds in money.

Vol. 14. p. 358. July 11, 1818.

Emigration to the U.S. The following table, though very imperfect, gives us the amount of 708 persons as having arrived in the U.S. via the British possessions in America. From a pretty strict examination of facts, we are impressed with a belief that that number is not more than an half of the whole country quantity which has so arrived. Emigrants, particularly

have some peculiar advantages by effecting a design to settle themselves in the British colonies, most of the numerous vessels employed in transporting passengers from Europe, being now on their passage, which is not stated in our newspapers.

Table of the arrivals of emigrants in the U. S. in two weeks, ending July 31st, 1818.

Table of List of 1870 emigrants in 2 weeks. July, 1818.

Vessels Names	Where from	Arrived at	Passengers.
Pacific	Liverpool.	New York	50
W. Johnson,	–	Philada.	74
Good Return	–	Baltimore	68
Liverpool Packet.		Philada.	75
Unity,	–	Baltimore.	23
George Watson.	–	City Point.	13
Missouri.	–	Philada.	35
John Bulkley.	–	–	30
Euphrates.	–	New York.	33
Castalia.	–	Baltimore.	39
Varvale.	London,	–	82
Niagara.	Lerwick	New York	51
Mount Vernon.	Belfast.	Baltimore	75
Neptune	"	New York.	65
Hope "			88
Neptune.	Dublin.	–	71
Belvidera.			36
St. Domingo.	Cork.		114
Mirror.	Newry.		43
Superior	Cork.	Philada.	49
Newton.	Londonderry	New York.	30
Thames.	Sligo.	New London.	50
Elizabeth.	St. Andrews	Baltimore.	30
Science.	" via Kedin.	Philada.	29

Vessels Names.	Where from.	Arrived at.	Passengers.	
Julia Ann,	–	Philada,	67	
Pacific	St. Andrews,	–	18	
Monroe,	–	–	25	
Bellona,	–	–	20	
James Monroe,	–	Baltimore,	18	
Harvey,	St. John's [illegible]	Norfolk.	6	
Regent,	–	New York,	30	
Andrew,	–	–	25	
Mary-Ann.	–	–	15	115
Friends.	–	–	16	
Paragon,	Frenchman's bay.	–	3	
Juliana.	Lubec,	Phila,	63	
Constellation	Halifax,	–	5	
Britannia		–	33	
Speculation.			60	
Vistula Pan.		Baltimore.	17	
Earl,	Newfoundland		1	
Lewis,	Belfast,	–	12	1846
Gen. Woodford.	Barbadoes,	New York.	14	14
Sirat.	Havre-de-Grace.	–	16	16
				1876

Number Underestimated.

Taking every thing into consideration, we conclude that, including the unreported passengers from the British possessions, the amount which reached the U.S. for the two weeks stated, must probably amount to nearly 3000 souls. Those from French mouth bay, & other eastern ports, as mentioned in the list, were of such as had made their way to those places from the British possessions. Vol. 7. p. 80.

Nov. 1st 1818.

[illegible] most particular in inquiring England [illegible] to America, [illegible] a full view of the subject at once, we copy a number of articles from late British papers, [illegible] the Editor of the Manchester Eng. Chronicle.

Sir, As the lovers of liberty are deeply [illegible] at the number of people who are daily escaping from the numerous blessings enjoyed in those happy countries in this happy country in the shape of taxes &c, & anxious to the congenial soil of equality, justice & liberty, across the Atlantic, permit me to ask your readers a few questions.

Questions asked by an Englishman in regard to honesty of officials in U.S. - if there are pensioners; if presidents children are supported &c.

1st, Has either of the presidents, or any of the members of the executive department ever found guilty of a neglect of duty or breach of trust?

2. Has corruption, or undue influence been found to operate in elections for presidents, senators, house of representatives or congress? If there has, have any, & what efforts been used, to correct it?

3. Are there any pensioners, who live upon the public? If there are, what is their pay, what have been their services, & what their present employment?

4. When any member of the presidents family is married, does the public purse furnish the marriage portion & maintain the product of such marriage.

5. Are the officers of justice, collectors of revenue, &c, respected; their sentences & their regulations peaceably executed?

6. Is the press, that engine more powerful than gold, really free?

freedom of conscience

7. Is freedom of conscience, to people of every denomination, equally maintained?

game laws?

8. Are there any game laws?

9. What are the market prices of grain, meat, salt, sugar, tea, & a suit of men's plain, robust clothes?

wages?

10. What are the wages of laborers, in some of the useful arts, such as carpenters, masons, tailors, &c. Do these people pay direct tax?

silk?

11. Is the silk manufacture, or any of its branches, introduced? if not, would it be likely to succeed?

12. Are there any other manufactures, which are wanted to work up the raw materials of their own produce, or those of other countries?

13. Are the most intelligent of her citizens aware of the evils which will eventually arise from establishing a national bank, to depreciate money? Have their speeches, or their opinions been published; or do they appear to excite a corresponding interest?

National bank?

Several of these questions can be answered only by an American citizen: if any such will take that trouble, he will confer a lasting benefit on the suffering citizens of that country. H. L.

14 50 Carlisle (Eng.) families ready to emigrate.

From the Carlisle (Eng.) Journal. It is understood that not fewer than 14 families are proposing to emigrate from Castlegate Close, one of the outskirts of this city. Leaving the men, a great number of men, women & chil-

days, passed through here for Port Glasgow, thence to proceed across the Atlantic. It is expected that the vessel which is to convey them, (which would sail yesterday if the wind was favorable,) contained upwards of 40 families from the south of Scotland & the adjacent borders of England. In the last vessel which sailed from Greenock to America, 165 individuals, consisting of entire families expatriated themselves to avoid the chronicle of human distress which assailed them at home.

Distress in Scotland.

From the Manchester Observer. The Courier affects to be alarmed at the number of persons quitting the country, & very Catholically laments the folly of those who wish to get, out of the reach of the tax gatherer, the bailiff, & the sequestrating factor that takes from them the rights of property, & reduces them to a nothing state. It is very silly certainly, to wish to escape from the bondage of such indulgent task masters, but obstinacy is our national feeling, & dislike of taxation & distress is very foolish, no doubt, but when folks have got it into their heads that they are evils, what is to be done? The poor Courier is very angry indeed & tells a thousand pretty tales of misery in the uninhabited wilds of America, & the bad condition of the emigrants, but to no purpose. People still pack up their traps, if they have any thing left, & set off for the land of liberty, & those who have nothing, are still more eager to go to a country where government does not stand at the entrance of every enterprize, & say, "pay me, before you go on."

Emigrants Foolish to dislike distress & taxation.

Vol. 14. pp. 380-1. Aug. 24, 1818.

French Emigrants. Among the splendid fictions which have at times amused a portion of the American public, as well as the British Congress, was that of granting on most favorable terms to certain emigrants from France, a large tract of land in the Alabama territory, to encourage the cultivation of the vine & olive, passed the 3rd of March, 1817.

French emigrant speculation scheme in Alabama.

This tract contains 92,000 acres, & was sold at $2.. per acre, payable without interest, in 14 years.... That an honestly intended & common benefit to a number of unfortunate persons, it is intended to have immediately entered, time taking, into the pocket of a few; & I am told that one, man paid by the speculators was elevated at ten 100,000 to 1,000,000 dollars. Vol. 14. p. 395. Aug. 8, 1818.

Emigration continues at the probable rate of 200 persons per day. A New York paper of Monday last announces the arrival at that port of 124 persons, in 8 vessels, for the preceding 48 hours. The current is steady. On Thursday, a Russian ship arrived at Baltimore with 70 passengers from Poland.

124 arrive at N. Y. in 48 hours. Aug. 1818.

Vol. 14. p. 408. Aug. 8, 1818.

Emigration. An record of the arrival of emigrants from Europe, at the ports of New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore, for the week ending yesterday, amounts to 721 persons. The "settlers" that have arrived in Canada

the present year is stated at 6,000, of which it is positive that at least 4000 have passed, or will pass into our territory. It is said that 500 families from three of the northern & western parts of Scotland, arrived at the ports of Greenock & Glasgow on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encampment on the banks of the Clyde, near the novelty of the sight attracted many spectators.

500 families of Emigrants in Scotland encamp on the Clyde.

An English paper states that 1000 persons have emigrated this season from Guernsey, mostly to the U. S. Of these, 100 are natives of Guernsey, a great number, with the labor, given it is considered that the whole population of that island is not reckoned higher than 15,000.

1000 natives of Guernsey.

Vol. 14, p. 424. Aug. 15. 1818.

Negro trading seems to be actively carried on through certain great villains holding their head quarters in Baltimore, from whence we trust that the good people of that state will soon chase them. A vessel with 36 persons of color has been seized at Ten Islands for not having a manifest required by law. She received her cargo of human beings near Perth Amboy. It is probable that the greater part of those unfortunate creatures were stolen. Vol. 14, p. 280.

36 negroes kidnapped & shipped from Perth Amboy.

June. 13. 1818.

Note. After the slave trade was abolished, & especially after white people, of the sea board slave states, began to emigrate to what are now called the Gulf States, & Kentucky & Tennessee, a want of labor was felt by those who emigrated. This want caused the kidnapping, mentioned above, & in

Niles' Weekly Register — Vol. 14.

Robt. Ratcliffe on kidnapping per mouth.

[illegible] Robert Ratcliffe, a Quaker, who flourished in this country, in the early part of this century, especially notices the kidnapping of free negroes from Pennsylvania. The early abolition society, or the Society in Lancaster at least, which met in Phila. as early as 1801 & 2 make this a special point to be attended to. This want of slave labor in the new slave states, was ultimately supplied by Virginia, which, as is well known, went so largely into the business of raising slaves, for the more southern slave states, as to make it the leading staple of her commerce, & Atlas 1831, is now little or nothing of this kidnapping.]

Vol. 15.

1000 in 1 week Aug. 1818.

Emigration. The amount of passengers from Europe, reported to have arrived at New York, Phila. & Baltimore, for the last week, amounts to more than a thousand — from Ireland, England, Holland & France.

Vol. 15. p. 9, Aug. 29th, 1818.

Maryland "Censor"

better treatment of negroes since the Revolution.

Treatment of Slaves in Maryland. A new weekly journal called the "Maryland Censor" appeared in Baltimore last week. It is well printed &c. We copy the following from it, as affording a happy specimen of the labors of the Editor, as well as of the goodness of his heart.

"The favorable change which has occurred in the treatment of negro slaves in this state, since the American revolution, must be, to every benevolent mind a source

[illegible] the last 6 days, it has been the practice to muster at the slave-ships once a week, & to distribute to each his peck of corn, leaving him to walk several miles to some neighbor's hand-mill, to grind it himself, under cover of the night, when it should be further called for, not from the labors of the day; in many cases they received not an atom of animal food, & their usual bedding was a plank; & by particular favor, a single blanket. Such was the life of these poor wretches, a life of fatigue, & constant scandal suffering & moral degradation. Nat. Int. p. 3, aug. 17th, 1818.

Peck of corn, once a week.

Emigration to the U. S.

The current of emigration from the British dominions to the territory of the U. S. never was as strong as it is now. For the week ending the 31st of Aug. 2130 passengers, nearly the whole of whom were emigrants from Europe, arrived at the single port of New-York; & for the subsequent week, we kept an account of the passengers reported in the newspapers, (which is far short of the number that arrived) & found them to amount to nearly 3000; for five or six principal ports, & the aggregate may be safely estimated at 6000 for the two weeks preceding the 6th of Sept. ....

6000 in 2 weeks in Sept. 1815.

Of the 6000 that arrived in the two weeks about 1000 were from England, 1000 from Ireland, & the rest from Scotland, Holland & France about 100 only from the latter. The emigrants from England, that we have seen, were respectable farmers; driven from their homes by taxes & tithes, yet pa-

Many respectable farmers.

Brookville, Franklin, Ind.

[illegible] before they were too much reduced to make their [illegible] to a strange land. [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the most [illegible] that Mr. Birdseye is [illegible] in the Patriot, in Indiana. Many of them are persons of intelligent minds, & in general very decently clothed. Vol. 15, p. 55, Sept. 12, 1818.

400 per day, 1818.

The number of emigrants is said [illegible] to be nearly 400 per day. Vol. 15, p. 60, Sept. 19, 1818.

A negro kidnaper & other free negroes.

A colored fellow has been taken up & sentenced to three years imprisonment & hard labor & a fine of 300 pounds, for kidnapping three free negroes, which he was believed to have disposed of for slaves. Vol. 3, p. 16, Oct. 10, 1818.

Free children enslaved.

A villain, of consummate villainy, has been detected at Richmond, for having stolen & attempting to dispose of as slaves, sundry free children. May he meet his reward.

Two fellows were tried last week in Baltimore for manstealing, & sent to the penitentiary for seven years. Vol. 15, p. 266. Dec. 12th, 1818.

Manstealing, penitentiary for 7 yrs.

Emigration to Canada. The Montreal Herald gives a particular list of 158 men, 127 women & 426 children, in all 701, British subjects, who received certificates of the British consul in New York, to return

701 Br. subjects go to U. Canada from U.S.

grants of land in Upper Canada, between the 22nd of April, & the 24th Oct. 1817, during which time it is probable that at least six thousand persons left Canada for the U.S.
Vol. 15, p. 267, Dec. 12, 1818.

Kidnappers caught in Lima.

Certain men-dealers, who carried off some negroes from New Orleans, after the passage of the law to stop the trade in human flesh, have been caught in Lima, & in fact, will meet their reward. Vol. 15, p. 268. Dec. 12. 1818.

Vol. 16.

Emigrant Assoc. in Germany.

In Germany, an association has been formed at Trier, for the establishment of a settlement in the U.S. Great numbers are ready to embark. Vol. 16, p. 140, April 17, 1819.

500 from parish of Potsea.

A late London paper, states, that no less than 500 persons, in the parish of Potsea, are about to migrate to the U.S. Vol. 16, p. 153. May 1st, 1819.

Woman & Bible sold in Eng.

In Stockport, [England] a poor woman was lately sold, under an execution for the debts, of one of those extra church sects, so common now a days; & her Bible was sold for three shillings, & purchased by a gentleman of that town, as a curiosity connected with the civilization of the 19th century. Vol. 16. p. 170. May 8th, 1819.

Emigration. A vessel has arrived at New York from Havre, in France, bringing 188 passengers, principally English me-

Eng. mechanics emigrate to U.S. from Havre.

chanics, who are not permitted to emigrate directly from England to the U.S. 500 more were expected at Havre for the same destination.

1500 to 1800 a week. May, 1819.

The arrival of passengers from Europe gives us about the amount of 1500 or 1800 a week. No less than 600 Irish were at St. Andrews, & are coming in small parties to different ports of the U.S. A great number is looked for. Vol. 16. p. 239. May 29, 1819.

The London newspapers advertise no less than 15 ships to take out passengers to America, whose tonnage amount to 8200 tons; & the Belfast, I am told, is ready & many more. By the return of the latter port, it appears that about 11,000 persons emigrated to America from thence last season, amongst whom were upwards of 700 families. Vol. 16. p. 255. June 5th, 1819.

11,000 from Belfast in one year.

London, April 10. Numerous emigrations are now at my place from Lockshire, chiefly from for the U.S. but a considerable number have also recently gone to S. America, & many there are preparing to follow them. The machinery of these speculations is intended for the emigrations alluded to, being not composed merely of poor distressed artisans, who are in quest of food & employment, but chiefly of persons possessed of property, sufficient to render them comfortable in their new country.

Eng. possessed of property emigrate.

Vol. 16. p. 250. June 5, 1819.

The emigration from England is spoken of as being

under this season than at any former period.

The following are the number of families and individuals, who have arrived from the port of Belfast to America, during the last three years. Those who landed in the United settlements are included.

1280 families in 3 yrs.	2112 individuals	239 families, to Jan. 5th,	1817.
	2811 "	314 " " "	1818.
	5601 "	727 " " "	1819.
	10700	1280 families, 16,[illegible]69. [illegible],	1819

500 Eng. at Havre de Grace, coming to U.S.

[illegible] to embark for the United States. The rage for [illegible] and those subject to the influence are very generally manufacturers or mechanics, or other [illegible]. It is [illegible], however, [illegible] that they should [illegible] [illegible] rates [illegible] at home. Vol. 16. p. 286. June 19. 1819.

A letter from Leeds says, "The situation of the manufacturing districts was never more distressing to the [illegible], or more [illegible] than the [illegible] over the public peace. [illegible] emigration, [illegible] people, too, who are not in suffering circumstances [illegible] that [illegible]."

Farmer, worth 12,000 l. emigrates from Leeds.

A farmer of property, [illegible] miles from this place is now preparing to set off with his family, with 12,000 l. for the U.S. He had been [illegible] a [illegible] of his lease, but it was [illegible] rent. Two other entire families were [illegible] from this neighborhood for Liverpool, on their way to America, taking with them about 4000 l.

Vol. 16. p. 295. June 26th, 1819.

Emigration. The following accounts of the arrival of passengers from Europe are found in a single newspaper of Monday last.

Emigrants exceed 300 a day June, 1819.

At Baltimore, 169 English, via, Havre de Grace.
" New York 77 " from Liverpool.
31 " " " Bristol,

At Phila. 25 French from Bordeaux,
116 English, " Havre-de-Grace,
[illegible] " " Liverpool,
Norfolk, 43 " " London,
506, + 17 from sundry other places = 523.

It is [illegible] that this amount is considerable above the present daily average. It may, however, taking into account the great number who reach the U.S. via the British possessions in America, safely be estimated at exceeding 100 per diem. Vol. 16. p. 298. Vol June 26th, 1819.

2000 Irish via St. Johns.

Emigration. — Nearly 2000 emigrants arrived at Quebec, L.C. in 10 days previous to the 10th inst. the destination of the most of them, is the U.S. into which they are daily crossing by various routes. Vol. 16. p. 81. Vol. 5. 1819.

Woman of 70 emigrates to improve her property.

London, May 15. An old woman, 70 years of age, was one of the emigrants that lately sailed in a fast sailing vessel from Carmarthen for America. She had waited at a public house in the town some days for the sailing of the vessel, & the landlord accidentally going into the parlor, to his great surprise, found the table covered with gold & silver descriptions, amounting to 300 guineas, which she had at that moment in the act of counting. The money, she informed him, was the main gear savings of her profits of a small farm; but finding rents had increased, she was resolved on going to America to improve her property. Vol. 16. p. 81.

July 3rd, 1819.

400 emigrants per day, 1817.

generation, from considerable observation of the arrival of vessels from foreign ports, we are of opinion, that the present rate of emigration to the U. S. is not less than 400 persons per day. The greater part are English, passing on via Irish ports. The rest are chiefly Irish & German. Vol. 16. p. 336. July 10. 1817.

1473 in one week, July, 1817

[illegible] the arrival in the U. S. with European passengers, an account of whose arrival, reached us through the newspapers received for the week ending yesterday morning — the aggregate is 1475 [illegible] arrived in country via Halifax & St. Johns. Vol. 16. p. [illegible] 1817.

Swiss emigrants

Switzerland. A great number of Swiss peasants are passing down the Rhine, to take shipping for the U. S. Vol. 16. p. 365. July 24. 1817.

Quakers in state,

Many families of Quakers are preparing to leave England for the U. S. Vol. 16. p. 364. July 24. 1817.

330 arrive in 1 day at Baltimore

On Thursday last, 301 emigrants received at Philadelphia, from Guernsey 136, St. Vincent 30, Quebec, from do. 69, London 49, Belfast, 4.

The emigration in the present year will be much larger than we have supposed that it would be, but most of the emigrants, except by way of Canada

[illegible] U.S. in [illegible], [illegible] July.

British Emigrants. It is announced in a N. York paper that Mr. Buchanan, the British consul there, is "making arrangements for the location in Canada, of numerous British subjects who had emigrated to the U.S." This paragraph may be well "understood" by the fact, that in the 20th inst., 29 emigrants sailed at Phila. alone, bound to the British possessions in America; 100 also sailed at Philadelphia, 15 at New York, on the 5th, from those bound to Halifax. Vol. 16, p. 368. July 24th, 1819.

Done by way of Canada.

Emigration Table. Amount of emigrants, whose arrival in the U.S. was reported in the newspapers received at the office of the Nat. Register, for one week, commencing on that morning, July 24th, & ending on Phila., the 30, not inclusive.

List of vessels & emigrants.

At Phila,	in 13 vessels,		710.	From Liverpool	454
" New York	9	"	420.	St. Andrews, G. Ins.	354
" Baltimore	2	"	129.	Amsterdam	136
" Boston	3	"	21.	Cork.	142
" Norfolk	1	"	40.	Havre.	46
" Alexandria	1	"	10	Greenock.	44.
			1424	London,	20
				Bremen	6
				Antwerp	137
					1424

numbering 1424, one arrive in 1 week,

About 100 more may have arrived at other ports in vessels whose passengers were not reported in the newspapers.

The time has been when we were pleased to see the

Wealth of Scotland in U.S.

[illegible] it is [illegible] to have it known of the wealth of emigrant [illegible] our own people. Dec. p. 271. July 31st. 1819.

The Dumfries Journal, of April 20th, states "that 4 vessels have sailed since our last for America, with passengers. [illegible] in [illegible] of the lower order of [illegible], either connected with agriculture or labourers, in some [illegible] from [illegible], in the [illegible] of England [illegible] the poor rest of the parish pay the passage.

Inquire from both, any land passage paid.

Much disturbance is caused by refractory weavers at Carlisle, seeking wages enough to keep them from starving. Their tenants are said to be reasonable, yet they had not been accustomed to, they have generally left off work, [illegible] appealed to the public [illegible], a part of which we insert to shew the condition of this people. —

Distress of weavers in Carlisle, Eng.

"The common weavers of Carlisle [illegible] to call the attention of the public to the following simple tale, [illegible] reduced to a pitch of wretchedness [illegible], and, we sincerely believe, never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine, [illegible] in a place peculiarly unhealthy, from its climate damp, where the air is impregnated with rotting matter, so that what we inhale is little better than a pestilent gas, [illegible] for a [illegible] or a shilling a day, and chiefly on potatoes, the proper food only for hogs. [illegible]

Vol. 16. p. 352. Aug. 31. 1819.

Old Times.

From a London paper of 1778.

Prices of Labor &c.

Old time prices & wages

Middle of the Fourteenth Century.

Ordinary price of day labor, 2d.

Price of the quarter of wheat, 8s. 8d. & 10s.

Medium, 3s-3d.

22 days, a quarter of wheat.

20 " , a fat hog, two years old.

20 " , clothing for a year of a common servant of husbandry.

6 " , a quarter of beans or peas.

6 " , a quarter of barley.

2 " , a pair of shoes

1 " , 2 gallons of ale.

Middle of the 15th Century.

Pay of a laborer per day 3d.

Price of a quarter of wheat, 8s. to 9s. 6d.

20 to 22 days, a quarter of wheat.

11 days, a quarter of malt.

15 " , clothing for a year of a servant.

8 " , a quarter of oats.

1 " , a flitch of bacon.

4 " , a yd. of cloth, for a shepherd.

1 " , 2 or 3 gallons of ale.

Former part of 16th Century.

Pay of a laborer per day, 4d.

Price of a quarter of wheat, about 5s. 6d.

26 days, a quarter of wheat.

13 or 14 days, a quarter of malt.

[illegible] days, 3 quarters of oats.

1 day, 8 or 9 pounds of beef, pork, or veal.

1 day, 7 pounds cheese, 4 pounds butter,
[illegible] the middle of the 17th century,
In Essex, the medium pay of a laborer, raised was 18d.
[illegible] Chronicle, p. 106, [illegible].
8 of malt 24s. per quarter, as estimated by the bishop.
37 days, a quarter of wheat,
22 " , a quarter of malt,
7 " , a quarter of [illegible],
4½ " , 2 shirts for a man, made.
Latter part of the 18th. century.
day of a laborer, 14d,
Price of a quarter of wheat, 42s. 6d: of malt. 30s.
41 days, a quarter of wheat,
26 " , a quarter of malt,
96 days at hoe, 14 score, at 8s. per score.
26 or 27 days, a quarter of [illegible] peas,
20 or 21 " , a quarter of barley,
1 day, a side of bacon, 6 score, at 8s,
7 " , 3 yds. of cloth for servants,
6 " a pair of hard shoes.
1 day, less than a gallon of ale,
1 " , 3 pounds of ordinary cheese, 1½ pounds butter,
10 " , clothing for a year of a common servant of husbandry. Vol. 16, p. 377, Aug. 7, 1819.

Emigration. We have not this week filled the space which arrived in the U.S. with foreign [illegible] but suppose the amount of emigrants to have been nearly 300, a considerable number of whom were Germans,
Vol. 16. p. 400, Aug. 7, 1819.

Many Spanish vessels passing down the Rhine for the U.S.
Vol. 16. p. 430. Aug. 21. 1819.

Fears of insurrection in G. B.

London Lett., July 12. - Several very large meetings of the laboring classes have been held in Great Britain. - The distress of these people seems to be exceedingly great, & we suppose something like insurrection is apprehended, as it will sound well that Man, Counsels in the pay of government are mixing among them as spies, & urging them indeed to commit high treason! as was the case some time ago. At one of these meetings a person opposed a petition to the regent, requesting that assistance might be granted to enable the laboring people as wished to emigrate to Canada. he said it was the boroughmongers, sinecurists, & 150,000 of the clergy that ought to be sent there! 15,000 people had also assembled at Cork to petition for a reduction of taxes & a repeal of the union.

150,000 of the clergy should be made to emigrate.

Vol. 16. p. 155. Aug. 28th, 1819.

Lt. Riley

Highway robbery in Penna.

Last privateering. Capt. James Riley, (who has written an account of his shipwreck & sufferings on the coast of Africa,) has recently given a statement, shewing that on his way to Pittsburg, Pa. in passing Tomb Ridge, he & others were assaulted by a gang of Dutchmen, calling themselves turnpikers, armed with clubs, and bludgeons, & that they have robbed many, among them a poor countryman of their own, travelling west from whom they took his last guinea. Their acts are well known, and some of the magistrates are afraid to act, as the law's delay (for a person must wait 3 mos. to prosecute them,) prevents justice being done.

Vol. 16. p. 446. Aug. 28, 1819.

Niles' Weekly Register, Vol. 16.

Emigration. A London paper of the 30th of June, says, "In the Atlas, which sailed last Thursday from Hull for N. Y. was a very large emigrant ship, Taylor, a remarkable old sage, upwards of 80 years of age. He had lived to the last 40 years at Hull, a respectable village on the island from Holt, where he practised the profession of an apothecary. At the earnest solicitation of a daughter & her husband, who have a family of young children, he has accompanied them to another country, & seems so pleased, that their children may have prospects more bright than their native land can afford."

Emigrant of 80 years of age.

Supplement to Vol. 16, p. 160. No Date.

Loss of employment. The greatest evil to be deprecated in the present benighted state of things, will be the last case incurred by casting many thousands of productive hands into the consuming class of the people. Most of our manufactories have stopped, or are about to stop, & every branch of our mechanical industry is reduced from one third to one half of its recent amount: the first, by the great sacrifice that is made of imported goods, by bankrupt ones in England, or bankrupt importers, here to raise money to pay upon until their accounts with their creditors are settled according to law" The great on the others is produced by the sudden stoppage of the circulation of money, in consequence of the frauds committed in banks, & the caution & jealousy which these institutions have of one another, powerfully assisted too, by the apparent determination of the U. S. Bank to call up all the State banks, immediately. Vol. 16 p. 306.

July 22, 1817.

Loss of work & distress in America.

Labor-its Products & Checks. The transfer of any considerable portion of a population, situated as the people of the U.S. are, from the productive to the consuming classes, though more severely felt, has yet seem to be understood, as to its operation.... It is estimated that there are 20.000 persons only seeking work in Phila. in New York 10.000 etc. I wish my ear in vain to be wandering the State looking for it, & if we add to them the women, who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20.000 — in Baltimore, there may be about 10.000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business.... Here are 50.000 persons, in three cities, wholly or partially idle, I think that they obtain half employment, and average the value of what they might earn at only 25 cents per day, & the amount of loss is 12.500 dollars per day, 75.000 per week 300.000 per month, &c. Now, thousands who are most disposed to support themselves honestly, by labor, are in a state of positive suffering - because they have nothing to do. Vol. 16. p. 386. Aug. 7. 1819.

20.000 people seeking work in Phila. 10.000 in N. Y.

Vol. 17.

Emigration. The number of emigrants still arriving is enormous, in the last week, according to the newspapers received at this office, not less than 2000, perhaps 3000 arrived, chiefly at New York, Phila. & Baltimore. Nearly 400 arrived at the latter on Sat. last. Vol. 17. p. 63. Sept 25. 1819.

Nearly 400 arrive in Baltimore in 1 day. Sept. 1819

Emigration to the United States.

The tide of emigration still sets to the U. S. Never before, perhaps, except in the last year, did so many persons

from Europe reach our shores to take up their abode with us, at this advanced state of the season, as are now arriving. We regret that it is so. Hundreds, perhaps we might say thousands of them, will be incumbrances on us during the ensuing winter; for many hundreds of our own people, accustomed to sustain themselves by their labor, will be out of employment, unless some extraordinary event shall take place.....

Thousands not employment in U.S.

It appears that a good many poor people from England, being disappointed in their prospects of employments, are on their return home. We have thought that some such were occasionally assisted, under sanction, perhaps at the cost of the British government, that they might check emigration. But this cannot be expected now. The poor people are truly alarmed at the prostration of things presented to them, & will rather depend upon the resources they have been accustomed to, than suffer poverty in a land of strangers.

Emigrants return to Europe.

It is reported, that to relieve themselves of the support of their paupers, many such will be sent to the U.S. by the church wardens &c. of long. It will therefore become the state authorities to be careful to take the proper securities of those, who bring sureties, that they will not become chargeable on the public.

Table showing the amount of emigrants from Europe, as reported in the newspapers, who reached the United States for the week, ending on Friday, the

List of vessels & 3378 emigrants who arrived in 2 weeks. Sept. 1819.

2nd. of Sept. 1819.

				Total.
From Liverpool, on landing day, 26,	373,	including Sept. 5	440.	813
" Halifax, St. Johns. " " "	— 522.	" " " "	367 —	889
" Hull. " " "	54.	" " " "	36 —	90
" Bristol.		" " " "	100 —	100
" Weymouth		" " " "	119 —	119
" Guernsey.		" " " "	38 —	38
" Havre, chiefly English. " " "	168	" " " "	6 —	174
Londonderry " " "	55			55
Galway " " "	33			33
Belfast " "	279			279
" Waterford, " " "	200			200
Cork		" " "	163 —	163
" Limerick		" " "	38 —	38
" Greenock " " "	10	" " "	50 —	60
" Amsterdam. " " "	370	" " "	370	370
				3378.

When we consider that the number of passengers arriving at some ports, are not reported at all, it may fairly be presumed that the real number of those who arrived, cannot be less than 4000; & it is also probable that as many as 1000 may have passed into our country from Canada, in the course of the last month.

5 of Barrow in Philadn 1 day.

568 arrived at Philadn. in one day, on Sunday last, many of whom were in one vessel from Antwerp.

The New York Gazette says, "We know a gentleman who has made a calculation, grounded upon the emigration of the present year, shewing that in the course of 5 years, the

calculated at 50,000 or 5 per.

emigrants.

number of emigrants to this country will amount to [illegible] thousand. This book is calculated to [illegible] one eighth of the number as it has been for the last year. The numerous emigrations, via Canada & Nova Scotia, are not taken into this calculation".....

This calculation, we apprehend, is much exaggerated. It must be recollected, that very few emigrants arrive before the month of May, & less after Sept. Admit that in the whole of these five months, the rate should continue at 2000 per week, the amount would be only 40,000 or [illegible]. This, we feel satisfied, is a vastly smaller number than ever arrived in the U.S. in any one year, even in or for the period, though the emigration has been so very heavy.

Vol. 17, p. 36. Sept. 18. 1819.

Great Britain & Ireland.

Official Regulation respecting passengers on board merchant vessels.

Official regulation respecting passengers vessels.

Treasury Chambers, 4th June, 1819. Gentlemen, The Lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, have been informed, that ships now at Liverpool may be allowed to carry out one passenger for every 5 tons burthen of the ship, & that the number of passengers may not be restricted to one for every 5 tons; remaining unladen, as directed under a late construction of the acts of parliament to that effect, communicated to you in the letter of this board of 6th inst. last;

1 for every 5 tons.

& my lords having had under their consideration the Act. of 43d. Geo. 3rd. chap. 56. observe that in the first section thereof, it is provided that no British ship shall be allowed to carry more than one passenger for every two tons of that part of the ship, remaining unladen, including the crew; & that the 11th section of the act provides, that masters of foreign vessels shall not have on board more than one person for every 5 tons burden, including the crew.

As the clause refers to the whole burden or tonnage of the ship & not to the part unladen, my lords are of opinion, that the number of passengers to be carried by foreign ships should be regulated, as they understand it has been the practice hitherto, by the number of tons, & not with reference to the tonnage of the mass & goods with which the ships may be laden; & that if the whole number of passengers, including the crew, do not exceed one per five tons, that the same may be lawfully conveyed, under the conditions of the Act. 43rd. Geo. 3rd. chap. 56. in foreign ships, & under the conditions of the 26th. Geo. 3rd. chap. 114. in British ships also.

43rd Act of Geo. 3.

S. R. Lushington.

To Commissioners of customs. Vol. 17. p. 92. Oct. 9. 1819.

½ of emigrants to Canada come to U.S.

Canada. Quebec. Sept. 27. Of the 12,000 Br. emigrants who have arrived at Quebec this season, we are persuaded that more than half have found their way into the U.S. The St. Lawrence has already become the channel of communication for those emigrants who are destined for the western states & it will at a future day become one of the main channels of their trade. We regret that greater facilities are not

given to Br. emigrants to settle in this province. In Upper Canada, we believe, that real improvement in this respect have been made by Sir Peregrine Maitland.

There is a question of so, inhabitants has been laid. If they there, they will soon attract more. In this province little or nothing has been done. Vol. 17, p. 110. Oct. 16. 1817.

Consideration, The following seductive advertisement is recorded as a specimen of the manner in which many poor persons are induced to leave their homes in England.

Seductive advertisement for emigrants.

St. Vincent, on the river St. Johns, that divides the U. S. & A. from the British possessions. The new, fast sailing cutter, built 12 months build, Commercial packet, Thos. Anderson, master, now lying at the quay of Calway, & will sail positively the 22nd of June, wind & weather permitting.

Persons wishing to go to the U.S. or any part of the western country thereof, have a cheap & safe opportunity by inland water conveyance on arrival. Emigrants will find immediate employment on landing; labourers from 3 to 8 shilling per day; & tradesmen from 12s to 16s per day, & provisions remarkably cheap. As this may be the only opportunity, that may offer from thence hence this season, those inclined to proceed should make immediate application, to C. Evans, Dock St. or to the master on board, at the dock. Terms, 5 guineas,

Immediate employment promised.

the ship is fitted, stores at reduced price. Cuidon, may price. Tradesmen will not be prevented from going in this vessel.
Galway, June. 14. 1819. Vol. 17. p. 112. Oct. 16. 1819.

160 em. return to Eng.

In the Magnet which arrived at Liverpool from New York there were not less than 160 passengers, who had emigrated during the last & present year, & who have now returned to their native country, says a Liverpool paper. Vol. 17. p. 188. Nov. 20. 1819.

America the refugium pauperum et peccatorum.

Emigration. From the London Sun.

The lower classes, & not a few among the higher, of our agriculturists & artificers, are in the full tide of emigration. America, by a principle not thoroughly accordant with the international law, invites them all, without restriction, condition, or inquiry. She avails herself of their resources & their talents, & applies them to her own purposes without asking or caring, whether Britain is thereby prejudiced or not. She becomes the refugium pauperum et peccatorum, in utter contempt of the British laws.

Sir, I leave it for you to put to our legislature the question, how long is this unjust & injurious practice to continue?

Eng. complains of America for receiving emigrants.

Sir, the artificers from our very dock-yards are, as the newspapers say, transporting themselves to America?.... Are our laws strong enough to prevent this?.... If they are not, let new laws be enacted, strict & severe enough for the prevention....

I know not, sir, if any remonstrance has been made to these modern republicans against their acquirement of resources which do not belong to them. But

this, I will insist that the lands, the population, & the soil of every State belong to itself alone, & that no other State is privileged to acquire them.

Vol. 17, p. 176, Nov. 27, 1819.

Free black woman kidnapped.

Justice, A villain was sent to the state prison of New York, for 14 years, for attempting to kidnap a free black woman. Vol. 17, p. 286, Dec. 15, 1819.

Illegal introduction of slaves into U.S.

Illegal introduction of Slaves. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Navy Department, Jan. 6th, 1820. Sir — In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 21st Dec. last, requiring the secretary of the navy to give such of such communications he may have received since 1816, such information as he may possess in relation to the introduction of slaves into the U.S., with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same, I have the honor to submit sundry extracts of letters, comprising all the information communicated to the department, since 1816, in relation to the introduction of slaves into the U.S.

The vessels now cruising have not yet reported their operations, nor is it known that any seizures have been made by them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Smith Thompson.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Chaves, to the Secy. of the Navy, dated, U.S. ship Congress, off the Delaware, 6th, Jan. 1817.

"Most of the goods carried to Galveston are introduced into the U.S.; the more bulky & coast valuable, regularly through the custom house; the more valuable, & the slaves are smuggled in through the numerous inlets to the westward, where the people are not too much disposed to render them every possible assistance. Several hundred slaves are now at Galveston & persons have gone from N. Orleans to purchase them, but every exertion will be made to intercept them, but I have little hope of success."

Slaves smuggled in.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John D. Henley, to the Secy. of the Navy, dated U.S. ship John Adams, Amelia Sound, Jan. 24th, 1818.

"I yesterday detained the brig Neptune of London, for a violation of the slave act; by her papers it appears that she cleared from Ga. for this port, with a small quantity of rum & eight convict slaves, sentenced to transportation for various offences. It is evident that their object was to smuggle them into the State of Georgia; thus making a Botany Bay of the U.S. — I shall send her to Savannah for trial."

8 convict slaves from Ga. smuggled into Ga.

[Note, Amelia Sound & Amelia Island are both on the N.E. coast of Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River.]

Amelia Island

From the same, dated U.S. Ship John Adams, Cumberland Sound, March 27, 1818. "It would be gratifying to me to know how far the commissions granted by Aury or McGregor to vessels, evidently commanded & manned by citizens of the U.S., are to be respected. I have not the smallest doubt

from the situation those pirates have fixed upon for their rendezvous, that the goods found in their vessels will be disposed of principally in the U.S. & that the part which may consist of slaves will be smuggled into Georgia, as many of the inhabitants are too much inclined to afford every facility to this species of illicit trade."

Treasury Department. July 16. 1817.

Sir. From information recently received at this Department, there is not reason to believe that the Spanish Lt. Gregor has taken military possession of Amelia Island, in the name of the Spanish patriots.....

Lt Gregor McGregor

Amelia Island.

Spanish patriots.

From his known character & conduct, there is just ground to apprehend that the practice of smuggling slaves into the U.S. will, under his auspices, assume a bolder character; & if abandoned, that it will be substituted by measures equally derogatory to the laws, & more destructive of the rights & interests of the citizens of the eastern sections of the Southern States.....

Smuggles slaves.

As the portion of East Florida immediately adjoining on the U.S. is but partially, if at all, inhabited, the entrance of vessels into the river St. Mary's freighted with slaves, can have no other object than the violation of our laws, by covertly introducing a population which is prohibited.... I therefore recommend the seizure of every vessel freighted with slaves, which shall be found in the river St. Mary's, or hovering upon our coast. I have the honor &c,

Wm. H. Crawford,

To the Secrs of War, & the Navy.

Vol. 17. pp. 356-8- Jan. 22, 1820.

Vol. 18.

1683 Severe winter in Europe.

In 1683, the frosts were the most severe ever known in Europe. A greater number of poor in Germany, France, Britain & Ireland died to death. Fish, birds & other water fowl fell dead in the streets in England. Hares & rabbits came into the towns to seek shelter. Vol. 18, p. 61, March 20, 1820.

Report on Public Lands. The following report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson of Kentucky, on the petition of the Swiss emigrants, is published for the information of those concerned in applications of this or a similar nature.

Report on Petition of Swiss Emigrants.

It is a circumstance eminently honorable to our country, that the native of Europe possessed, in the acquisition of the soil free, the same advantages which an American citizen does; to give him more would produce a distinction not only invidious but most unjust. When the law is now equally open to both, it would be a perverted use of charity to give to the stranger a facility which we deny to the citizen....

Foreigners to have no more rights than natives.

The establishment of a community of foreigners within our country, secluded by their habits, manners & language, from an intimate association with the great body of our citizens, cannot be an event so desirable as to justify a departure from the general law. An unrestrained intercourse with the body of the American yeomanry, affords to the emigrant the best, or probably the only, means of acquiring an intimate knowledge of our laws & institutions; a knowledge which is not only necessary to give him the full enjoyment of his situation, but it necessary to render him a valuable & safe citizen to the commonwealth.

Vol. 18, p. 109, April 8th, 1820.

The Committee therefore recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Niles' Weekly Register, Vol. 18.

Article on "The New Tariff."

While on this subject, we may notice a singular advertisement which appeared in the (Baltimore) Federal Gazette of Feb. last, a part of which is as follows.

Missouri. "In southern & western markets, for sale — One hundred prime Virginia born Slaves, the property of a planter who is retiring the scale of his business, & does not choose that all the produce of his land & labor should go into pockets of manufacturers or fund holders. These slaves will be sold all together, or in families, to suit purchasers. Conditions cash or removal, not south of the State of Georgia. The condition of their removal is for their own accommodation.

N. B. No proposals from any slave trader will be attended to."

Va. born slaves advertised for sale in Baltimore, not to go further than Ga.

The advertiser is understood to be Mr. John Randolph of the House of Representatives of the U.S. — we venture to say, if he for ever avoids the "manufactures" to the amount of 15 or 20 dollars a year, he will soon pay to the "fundholders" several hundreds per annum, in spite of all his ingenuity, unless he disposes also of his land. Vol. 18, p. 115, April 15, 1820

John Randolph the advertiser.

[Note: This was about the beginning of the sale of slaves to the South.]

The celebrated Arthur Young died at London on the 13th April, 1820, aged 80 years. Vol. 18, p. 165, June 10, 1820.

Arthur Young dec. 1820.

50,000 l. appropriated by Eng. to assist emigrants to Cape of Good Hope.

Emigration. It appears by some remarks of the chancellor of the Exchequer, that the 50,000 l. appropriated by the last parliament to assist persons disposed to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, & more, had been expended in the transport of 0000 persons. That the British N. A. provinces were over loaded with emigrants, & that the strongest remonstrances on the subject had been received from the government of Canada.
Vol. 18, p. 268. June 10, 1820.

Wife sold in London.

A man publicly sold his wife at London on the 28th of April. She had a halter round her neck & was disposed of according to law! Vol. 18, p. 268. June 10th, 1820.

J. Q. Adams on Emigration.

Letter to Morris de Furstenwaerther.

Emigration to the United States. From the National Intelligencer. The following letter appears to have been published in a German translation at Augsburg; whence by a re-translation, it has appeared in some of the English Gazettes. It has been incorrectly stated to be an answer in the name of the Am. government. It was indeed written by John Quincy Adams, Secy. of State in answer to an application from a respectable foreigner, "M. Morris de Furstenwaerther", who had previously been employed by the baron de Lagern, to collect information concerning the German emigrants to the U. S. & to endeavor to obtain encouragements & favors to them from the government. It is dated "Washington, June 4th 1817" & extracts from it are given below.

"It was explicitly stated to you, & your report has taken just notice of the statement, that the government of the U. S. has never adopted any measure to encourage a

people emigrate from any part of Europe. It has never held out any incitements to induce the subjects of any other sovereign to abandon their own country, to become inhabitants of this. From motives of humanity it has occasionally furnished facilities to emigrants who, having arrived here with views of forming settlements, were specially [illegible] such assistance to carry their wish into effect.... This is a land, not of privilege, but of equal rights. Privileges are granted by European sovereigns to particular classes of individuals, for purposes of general policy; but the general impression here is that privileges granted to one denomination of people, can very seldom be discriminated from invasions of the rights of others. Emigrants from Germany, therefore, or from elsewhere, coming here, are not to expect favors from the governments. They are to expect, if they choose to become citizens, equal rights with those of the natives of the country.... One thing they must make up their minds, or they will be disappointed in every expectation of happiness as Americans. They must cast off the European skin, never to resume it. They must look forward to this hosterity rather than backward to their ancestors....

Land of equal rights, not of privileges.

I regret that it is not in my power to add the inducements which you might perceive in the situation of an officer under the government.... Whenever vacancies occur, the applications from natives of the country to fill them are far more numerous than the offices,

r it would seldom be possible, if it would be ever so just, to give a preference over them to foreigners.

Vol. 18. p. 157-8. April 19th, 1820.

Emigration from Europe. Passengers. It appears, by the official returns from the mayor's office, that from Dec. 1817, to Dec. 1819 36,560 passengers arrived at this port. This will give an idea of the great intercourse which is had with this city; [N. W.] yet it also appears that out of this number, 16,628, were Americans, leaving 18,932 foreigners, which, of course, is an important amount. There is something else to consider in the national character of these emigrants, 7,629 were English, & 6,067 were Irish. The proportion of Irish to English emigrants, has been heretofore in favor of the Irish, but this year the English takes the lead.... [Nat. Advocate.] Vol. 18. p. 388. July 22nd, 1820.

36,560 arrive at N. Y. in 1819.

Table. Passengers. 36,560 passengers arrived at the port of New York, from the 1st of March, 1818 to the 11th of Dec. 1819, as entered at the mayor's office.

Americans	16,628.	Swiss	372
English	7,629	Norwegians	3
Irish	6,067	Swedes.	28
French	930	Portuguese,	55
Scotch	1344	Africans	5
Germans.	499	Russians	48
Spanish	217	Sardinians	3
Hollanders.	155	Welshmen.	590
Italians	103	Danes.	97
Total,	36,560.		

Vol. 18. p. 399. July 29. 1820

Niles Weekly Register. Vol. 19.

Emigration. The following is an estimate of emigration in the past 3 months of the present year from Ireland, Scotland, England & Wales;

To Canada, about 10.	10.000
N. America. U.S.	6.000.
[illegible]	1.000
S. Africa.	6.000
[illegible]	2.500
E. Indies, all parts, & all ports	3.500
Sailors to foreign employ.	2.000.
Dist. soldiers to Sardinia, France & Italy,	1.500
Lucia,	350
	35.850

Vol. 19. p. 174. Nov. 11. 1820.

1 Hare in Lancaster, Pa. 1820.

Lancaster, Pa., contains 6.000 inhabitants, of whom 1 is a Hare. Vol. 19. p. 240. Dec. 9th, 1820.

Pop. of N.Y. over 125.000 in 1821.

New York. The population is well proved 120,000, and is now the second commercial city in the world; a little while, & it will, probably, be the first, by means of its canals & the trade of the lakes. Vol. 19. p. 328. Jan. 13. 1821.

List of passengers real in the mate.

Feb. 8th. 1821. Congress. The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, with a transcript of all the lists of passengers, taken on board ships &c. arrived in foreign ports & places, which arrived in the U.S.

from the 1st of Oct. 1819 to the 30th Sept. 1820, inclusive, & the letters transcribed were read. Vol. 11. p. 455. Feb. 21. 1821.

In an article on a list of Passengers arrived in the U.S. from foreign countries from Sept. 30th, 1819. to Sept. 30, 1820, the whole number is stated to be 7001, which is 2.126 less than the official report given for that year in Brownell's History of Emigration. Niles divides them as follows, into the "Useful Productive Class" under which he notices "Lay makers", "tinkers" &c; the "Useful Unproductive Class," which includes 1 dentist, 2 jail keepers, 1 publican; & the Ornamental & Amusing Unproductive Class, including dancing masters, falconers, hair dressers, &c. &c. The list is given the Weekly Reg. Vol. 20. pp 52 & 3. March. 24. 1821

Useful productive & useful unproductive classes.

" 1 dentist.

Negro trading – Georgia.

Negro trading. Gen. J. D. Wilkins, a sub for Indian affairs, stationed at Creek Agency, Georgia, having been convicted of complicity in regard to the illegal introduction of African negroes into Ga, & of providing facilities for their transportation into the Alabama territory, is informed by a letter from the Military Secretary's Department of War, Feb. 16, 1821, that as the charges against him are substantially established, he can no longer be retained in the service of the government, & is requested to hand over the papers & instructions relating to his agency, & the public property in his hands. J. D. Atkins, &c.

Vol. 20. p. 116. April 21, 1821.

Emigration. We see an item renewed, "That Mr. Niles has an

[illegible] the emigration to the U.S. at 400 per day or 146,000 [illegible] year." [illegible] "[illegible]" the emigration to the U.S., [illegible] it is found that [illegible] [illegible] very doubtful [illegible]. It is true, that at certains seasons for a week or two, the emigration [illegible] [illegible] for a day [illegible] apply that rate to the whole year is monstrous. It is not probable that 20,000 persons ever emigrated to the U.S. in any one year, [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] from 7000 to 8000. Vol. 20. p. 193. May 26. 1821.

Estimation of no. of emigrants.

[illegible], a [illegible] is a slaver, [illegible] the [illegible] market, has been sent to the Maryland penitentiary [illegible] years. The [illegible] is called on to a [illegible] for, though the disposition to [illegible] it is not wanting, [illegible] the case [illegible]. Vol. 20. p. 303. July 7th, 1821.

Slaver of negroes sentenced to 5 yrs. in Md. penitentiary.

Cash for Blood. Advertisements headed "Cash for negroes" have been excluded from the Baltimore newspapers, the public feeling being in concert with that of our editors, but the trade is not, on that account to be considered as extinguished. A consummate villain as ever cursed the earth has a number of [illegible] in the suburbs of the city, wherein [illegible] personified is pointing in chairs [illegible] the [illegible] in an Easton paper, & also in a Washington paper [illegible] advertisements & that a wholesale dealer is at

"Cash for negroes" advertisements excluded from Balt. papers.

all times ready to pay cash for negroes, to the number of 50. Three or four gentlemen, who are also engaged in the slave trade in Virginia, will have in quantity from 40 to 100 slaves every year, some of their vessels have been seized by the U.S. Marine & so forth, for the coastwise trade, & will be sent in for adjudication. The increase of slaves in some of the states compared with that of the white right, we think, is enough to induce them to prevent the coastwise trade. In South Carolina in which the whites are 703, & the slaves 1214.... We may as well expect day without a morning as the sun, & that such an alarming state of things, can always remain undisturbed. Vol. 20. p. 324. July 21st, 1821.

Case of vessel from Nor. for N. Orleans - laden with slaves - cabin boy & cook not manifested.

From the Southern Patriot. The United States vs The Brig Hannah, by Watson, & Decree, 6th April, 1821. The brig left Alexandria, D.C., laden with slaves, for N. Orleans, coastwise. All the slaves but two were manifested, one of those two was cabin boy - the other was cook. The vessel was libelled under the Act, prohibiting the importation of slaves into any port of the U.S. without having entered on the manifest the said two negro slaves. The brig was taken by the "United States" vessel of war, Capt. Lawrence Keagey, & sent in here for examination..... Capt. Keagey has done nothing more than his duty in seizing the vessel & bringing her in for adjudication. It is therefore ordered & decreed, that probable cause of seizure be declared; that the libel be dismissed, the costs, however, to be paid by the claimants. John Drayton, District Judge of S. Carolina. Vol. 20. p. 137-8. April 28, 1821.

Note. It is stated in the body of the above document, which is

very long, that the owner of the two slaves had intended to go in the vessel to New Orleans, but was prevented by sickness. Upon that in conversation a lad, a servant of one of these negroes, let out before the master might sell him at New Orleans. This was proved by the actual witness of a person that caught the secret before the footsteps of the lad were lost. But from a opinion that the case has not been sufficiently made out, that these negroes were being transported for sale, but that they ought to be considered as part of the crew of the vessel. The most therefore discharge her to them from the seizure, cannot, I suppose, be done without precedent, mentioning that the conversation of the owner of them" the negroes, thus surprised in the act of that till recent, transporting slaves, from one state, to another, the slaves being a mark of the very, should be noted in the records of the case, to distinguish them from the slaves on board as cargo.

Vol. 21.

Whole Russian village emigrates

Emigration. It is stated that the whole inhabitants of a Russian village, including their clerical pastor, about 100 persons in all, have recently arrived in the Chesapeake.

Vol. 21, p. 82, Sept. 8. 1821.

17,000,000 negroes in Europe.

Beggars. Of the 300,000,000 of inhabitants in Europe, there are said to be 17,000,000 of beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. Vol. 21, p. 100, Nov. 3. 1821.

Slaves smuggled in La.

Slaves. The Louisiana Gazette of the 16th Sept. says "since the formation of the State of Louisiana, there is at this moment, an extensive system of smuggling carried on, — slaves are brought in by legend."

Vol. 21. p. 160. Nov. 3, 1821

Famine & distress in Ireland.

Here we come to the condition of Ireland, especially of the state & the county of Clare. Famine prevails, & the amount of the tithes is so great, it is to be averred to be beyond the means of the government to collect. The people have become desperate in seeking for food, & hanging will not stop stealing it. A man would rather be hung than be starved himself, & see his family also perishing around him.

Subscriptions were raising for the relief of the poor in Ireland. The want of food has produced a virulent pox, of which many died. The Clare Journal says the affording instant relief would prevent the magistracy & civil powers from the performance of a most revolting duty to their feelings, namely, the hunting after human species spectres, maddened by hunger & despair, & whose patience is unequalled in the history of mankind, dying with hunger, without committing any excesses, worthy of notice.

Vol. 22. p. 264. June 22, 1822.

Can the United States relieve Ireland.

A writer in the Washington City Gazette suggests it, as the best & most effectual mode of relieving the distresses of the people of Ireland, to charter vessels to bring to the U. S. such distressed families as shall be willing to come, & obtain for them a permanent relief by their labor in the prairies in the west, &c.

It is true that some young & healthy Irish sailors brought annually to the U. S. would powerfully increase our popula-

Not more than 100,000 of the 500,000 people in Ireland, emigrate,

lation by their early marriages & natural product — but [says the editor] it is to me very doubtful whether their remaining at home would not serve as a check on the population of their own country equal to the impulse that they might give to the population of the ....

I am satisfied that of all the Europeans, Africans, & Asiatics & their descendants that are living in the U. S. about 30,000,000 perhaps in the whole, not more than 4,000,000 are immigrants, & imported from the first settlement of our country to the present time. Actual report has, with this data, appeared, in the space of two years, more than twenty millions that have died in my time, & are still living in the last age from which they were known. Such emigration may just as easily be needed to increase the population of those regions as to its diminution. Vol. 22. p. 290. — July 6th, 1822.

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54 Dutch, for Ohio,

Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1822. A number of Dutch emigrants, 54 in number, passed through this city on Monday morning on their way to Ohio, in. They appear to be rich for settlers, having brought with them from Germany, wagons, harness, & various kinds of tools, nails, merchandise, sufficient to fill ten baggage wagons, in lieu of the wagons, it must be observed however, they had room to transport the children. The men & women traded on foot. The long aprons, quaint trimmed hats, small clothes, & short coats of the former, with the bright red gowns & red under dress of the latter, gave

small-clothes,

the whole people a singularity of object such as was not calculated to avoid the attention of the passing traveller. Niles, Vol. 22. p. 406. Aug. 24. 1822.

Majority come by way of Canada. 1822.

Foreign emigrants. It would appear that many more persons have arrived in the U.S. during the present season, than in the last. A good number reach New York & other parts direct, but far the greater part arrive via New Brunswick & Canada. Those who take passage for the former come over to Eastport, where they obtain vessels & ship themselves to New York. Those, Baltimore, Philadelphia, that arrive in Canada pass on the St. Lawrence, & lake Ontario, & into the state of New York, & proceed another westward. A party of about 30 lately arrived at Buffalo to join the colony of Mr. Birnock, in Illinois. They appear to be substantial people, & among their property were cattle & hogs, geese, &c, & the most approved kinds which they had brought with them from England. Vol. 22. p. 354. Aug. 3. 1822.

Vol. 23.

Decayed bullock eaten in Ireland.

The distresses in Ireland increase. So great is the want of food, that a bullock, which died of a malfeccation, & the flesh of which had become putrid, was actually dug up & devoured on the fourth day after it was buried in the ground several feet deep, to prevent infection! Nothing can be conceived more horrible than this. Hundreds die daily, the hospitals are filled with the sick, but the prospect of the harvest is good, & subscriptions in England for the relief of the people, amount to nearly 200,000 £. Vol. 23. p. 6. Sept. 7. 1822.

Poverty of Irish emigrants in St. John's N.B.

Emigration. A number of cotton vessels have sailed from Carlisle, Eng. for the U.S. A great many Irish emigrants, who arrived at St. Johns, N.B. on their way to the U.S. are reported to be in extreme poverty, and the means of reaching their destination. Vol. 23. p. 96.

Oct. 12. 1822.

U.S. Catholic Miscellany.

Roman Catholic Church. A new periodical has been just issued at Charleston, S.C. which presents a new feature in the rising history; it is entitled the United States Catholic Miscellany, & is to be issued periodically; the first number appeared on the 5th of June. The editor says,

R.C. Church.

We beg to inform those who may read this article, that we are most anxious to obtain the fullest & most minute accounts, of the venerable father of our church, the late archbishop Carroll. His memory is so deserved to be cherished, that we are to cage & render it what justice we can; & are convinced that our readers will be pleased at perusing many traits of the good man's character in the relation of many parts of his usful life & valuable ministry.

First Bishop of U.S.

John Carroll - 1790

At the commencement of the present order of things there were in these states, here few Roman Catholic clergymen, residing principally in Maryland, & there was then no bishop. In the year 1790, the Rev. John Carroll was appointed & consecrated bishop of Baltimore, & had the jurisdiction throughout the union, &

108, the increase of Catholics & churches was so rapid as to require the erection of new sees in Boston, New York, Philada, & Bardstown; & in 1820, Richmond & Charleston were created & last year a new see was created at Cincinnati, Ohio. One or two more are wanting. — We added soon at this side of Mississippi, New Orleans, which, for many years successively under the French & Spanish, & having been ceded to the union, & therefore having required stability & permanence, the ecclesiastical government was also permanently regular, & a bishop consecrated therefor. He spends a considerable portion of his time, at St. Louis in the Missouri, but, from the extent of his diocese & the increasing number of his flock, division of dioceses must also, ere long, take place in the western portion of the state.

Thus, notwithstanding numberless obstacles, many of the most appalling nature, & many of which still remain to be overcome, within the space of about 32 years, there has risen up in this union, a Catholic hierarchy, consisting of an archbishop, & seven suffragans & one coadjutor, together with a bishop of an exempt jurisdiction.

Statistics of Bishops & Dioceses in U.S. 1822

The names & titles & places of residence of those prelates are as follows;

Archbishop of Baltimore, Most Reverend Maurice Marechal, Baltimore;
1. Bishop of Boston, Rt. Rev. John Cheverus, Boston.
2. " " Bardstown, " " Benjamin J. Enwget, Bardstown, Ky.
3. " " New York " " John Dolly, N. York,
4. " " Philadelphia " " Henry Conwell, Philadelphia,
5. " " Richmond " " Abner Kelly, Norfolk.
6. " " Charleston " " John England. Charleston.

Bishop of Cincinnati — Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, Coadjutor & Bishop of Bardstown, Rt. Rev. David, Coadjutor Bishop of New Orleans, Rt. Rev. W. Dubourg, New Orleans Rt. Louis.

Vol. 23. p. 156. Nov. 9, 1822.

Toast at German Society dat. 1823

At a meeting of the German Society of Maryland, held at Baltimore, the following toast was drunk.

"The land of our adoption the country of freedom,
The land we live in — the home of the free."

Vol. 23. p. 273. Jan. 4, 1823.

Foreign News, from London Papers to Nov. 27, 1822.

Dreadful condition of Ireland.

The counties of Cork, Limerick, Carlow, Kilmacl & Antrim in Ireland are in a dreadful condition — The peasantry are in arms, committing all sorts of outrages, & persons of wealth are abandoning their homes for safety in the towns. It seems as if this miserable people had been rendered savage by suffering.

Vol. 23. p. 275. Jan. 4. 1823.

Emigration overestimated

Immigration, We have several times endeavored to impress it on the minds of our readers, that the amount of foreigners arriving in the U. S. was greatly overrated. It appears from an official statement, laid before congress, that the whole amount of passengers arrived in the U. S. from foreign places, during the year that ended on the 30th Sept. last, was only 8432, of whom 5241 were males & 1136 females, the sex

The remainder, it being reported to the Secretary of State, This total includes all the citizens of the U.S. returning from week to foreign countries. A good many foreigners, however, reach our country via the St. Lawrence, who do not come into this aggregate. Vol. 23. p. 305. Jan. 18, 1823.

Vol. 24.

Right & obligations, masters & apprentices.

Master & Apprentice. A case was lately decided at New York, which goes to establish the law, that a minor, cannot be bound, & held to service for a longer time than his arrival at the age of 21 years, even though he himself, & his parents or guardians, may be prior to an imposition on the master in respect to age, to induce the master to receive him. It was understood, however, that the master was competent to seek redress of the parent or guardian, if they had property to respond; but it was intimated, that minors bound out by overseers of the poor, would be generally held to serve the time stipulated though such overseers may have mistaken their ages, having availed themselves of the best information in their power to ascertain them. Vol. 24. p. 1. March. 8th, 1823.

Emigration anecdote, handsome emigrant protected by the women.

Emigration Anecdote. From a Scotch paper. Last week, two vessels sailed from Dumfries for British N. America, with 70 or 80 emigrants. One ship was pursued by some sheriffs officers from Cumberland, with a writ against one of the passengers for debt. He was seized, but being a handsome young fellow, the women passengers, immediately rescued him, & compelled the officers to quit the ship without him. The

executors of the law, in their search for the debtor, found another man who had absconded, & left his wife & six children, chargeable to the parish. Unfortunately, they had no money to arrest him, but the ladies, in this case assisting justice, compelled the villain, willy nilly, to quit the ship, bidding him to "gang home to his wife & bairns".

Vol. 24. p. 262. June 29. 1823.

1/3 emigrants return home. 1823-

Returning Home. The ship Alexander, which sailed from Philadelphia last week, for Liverpool, besides a large number of cabin passengers, had no less than 75 in her steerage! Almost every vessel that sails for England now carries out some of the producing classes, who had left their own country to seek more full & better employment in the U.S. This is almost as good a comment on the sayings of Messrs Gales & Seaton, as, it is possible to make — for the probability is, that the laboring poor in England are, at this time, only one grade less comfortable than the same description of persons in many parts of our country, if not, as well or better off. There is more misery & suffering, & a greater amount of pauperism in Baltimore, in one month now, than there used to be in a whole year. Vol. 24. p. 321. July 26. 1823.

Emigration in Baltimore.

~~Bad times in Balt.~~

Emigration. Though many persons do not arrive in the U.S. direct from Europe, a large number, probably at the rate of 4000 or 5000 for the present year, have reached

our country by the way of Canada or New Brunswick. The greater part of these are Irish, miserable poor & destitute, assisted in obtaining their passages to America, by charitable people at home, that they may live or starve, "as chance will have it", on the other side of the Atlantic. They are landed by hundreds at Montreal, in all the "rarities of wretchedness"; so far, we believe, they are transported by the British government, free of expense, but then they are turned adrift to do for themselves, as well as they can, & most of them make their way for "the States". We much doubt whether the accession of such a population is at this time desirable, seeing that there is a real want of profitable employment for our own people: but we would not shut the door against the oppressed. Let them come & share with us. Their labor may yet supply their own wants, & add to the wealth of our country, for better times are at hand, because these "bad times" cannot be endured much longer. Vol. 24, p. 393. Aug. 23. 1823.

Irish poor transported at expense of government.

Foreigners. The master of a vessel from Belfast, (Ire.) says a Boston paper, has been prosecuted by the city marshall, for secretly landing certain Irish passengers contrary to law. The penalty for landing without reporting passengers, who have for no settlement within this commonwealth, is 200 dollars for each passenger so landed. Vol. 24, p. 402. Aug. 30. 1823.

Penalty for landing unreported passengers $200. a piece.

Vol. 25.

The official returns from the custom houses, for the fourth

quarter of 1821, & the three first quarters of 1822, gives the following aggregates, as laid before Congress on the 9th Jan. 1823.

Males, 5,241, - Females 1,139, Not stated 2,105. Total 8,485

Statistics of emigrants unreliable -

Nativity of U.S. reported as such.

This statement, however, gives no idea of the extent of the emigration of foreigners. For instance, in the eighth page of the table, there is accidently, under the head of Boston, March qtr. 1822, there is a total of 13 passengers, and in the column "were born", 10 of them are "set down United States" and at sea, on the next page, the passengers are 13 - five of whom are reported born in the U.S. & to go. I am convinced that the total migration of foreigners to the U.S. does not now amount to 5000 persons a year. Yet the tables compiled are, so to say, very defective, & there is no reference made to those who arrive via Canada, Ireland. If the whole of the foreigners who came in amounted to 10,000 per annum, I would be a less number than we lose by the remove of our seamen & others, & the return of the foreigners cannot be regarded as a public gain to us, in any manner, just as the wealth, the strength of the nation must inevitably be. In every way, and more in power, or respectability, we must look to our own.

Vol. 25. p. 50. Sept. 27. 1823.

Compared with Brownell.

Brownell, in his History of Emigration, gives the official report of the number of emigrants arriving in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1823 as 8265, or 220 less than given by Niles, above.

10,017 in 1922. Canada.

Canada, 10,017 settlers arrived in Canada during the year 1922, from Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 23. p. 155, Nov. 3. 1822.

Canada. During the year 1822, the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, to the city of Quebec, amounted to 10,465. This year, they have fallen short about 300 of that number.

British Gov. aids. The government of the mother country has granted 1000 pounds sterling in aid of the emigrant society of Quebec, to be appropriated to the relief of the numerous cases of distress that come under its notice.

Vol. 25. p. 197, Nov. 29. 1823.

Emigration to the U.S. The "National Journal" contains an extract from the "National Calendar" for 1823 shewing the amount of passengers who arrived in the U.S. in the year ending 30th Sept. 1821 & 1822.

I've abstract the following, as to such persons as were engineers.

In 1821 — 9,224. In 1822 7,008. Total 16,232.

From England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales,	8,284.
" France	685.
" Germany	186
" Spain	400
" Holland,	112.

The rest from many countries.

The males were much more numerous than the females; for instance, there arrived in 1822.

From England	Males.	634	Females.	164
" Scotland	"	107	"	19

From Ireland,	Males.	473 —	Females. 630.
" G. Britain, generally	"	830 —	" 224.
" France	"	277 —	" 28
" Spain	"	183	" 28
" Holland	"	36	" 6
" Germany	"	188	" 20

Statistics for 1823 — The whole number of passengers in those years was 20,201; the American steerage being included with 6,532 for foreigners, as above stated. Of the last, in both years, 4,946 were of the productive classes, including manufacturers, farmers, &c. 1069 of the useful unproductive classes, as clerks, traders, priests, physicians, barbers & publicans; & 459 of the "miscellaneous unproductive classes", such as actors, gentlemen & ladies, mind, opera dancers, show-men & speculators. The remainder made up of women & children.

Gain & loss to U.S. by emigration.

I venture the opinion, that the U.S. in the 2 yrs. mentioned, gained less than 6000 persons from foreign places. Strange as it may seem, we lost much by the migration of our own people to Cuba, S. America &c, & by the erratic habits of seamen. Vol. 25. p. 232. Dec. 13, 1823.

U.S. gained not more than 6000 in 2 yrs.

Pa. public schools in 1824.

Pennsylvania, public schools. The annual report from the controllers of the public schools of the city & school district of Penna. shews that, since the commencement the organization of the system (which is on the New Eng. and plan) in 1819, 10,807 have

been admitted — & the present number attending is 2,706.
Vol. 25, p. 408. Feb. 29, 1824.

No. of Churches in the U.S.

Churches. There are in the N.E. States alone, 700 congregational churches, (exclusive of Baptists,) & nearly that number of clergymen.

In the U.S. the Presbyterians have more than 1400 churches, 900 ministers, 135 licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 theological seminaries & last year had 100,000 communicants.

The Episcopalians have 10 bishoprucks, 350 clergymen, 700 churches & a theological seminary.

The Baptists have more than 2,000 churches, & have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, & about 3,000 stationary ministers, who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations & more than 2500 places of worship.

Universalists have 128 teachers, & 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitanate & 10 dioceses containing between 80 & 100 churches, subscribed by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools & religious houses. In the State of New York, within the last 20 years, this denomination is said to have increased from 3000 to 20,000.

Increase of R. C's in N.Y. from 3000 to 20,000 in 20 yrs.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Engerole, "I do not think that we can reckon less than 8000 places of worship & 5000 ecclesiastics in the U.S. with 12 theological seminaries, & many religious houses".
Vol. 25, p. 182. Nov. 2, 1823.

Niles' Weekly Register. Vol. 26.

Vol. 26.

Slaves in Md. employed to kidnap free people of color.

Extraordinary. In the neighborhood of Ellicott's Mill, Md. about the middle of last month, three slaves, employed by a colored man, named Purnell, on the evening of Friday, two days prior to their commencement, carried a victim, who they had kidnapped, so much that they killed him, but supposing him insensible, they carried the body to their employer, when he actually died, and abandoned, the carcase was thrown into the river. The facts were soon made known by the three slaves, who confessed them, & themselves were secured but, finding that he could not escape, he cut his own throat from ear to ear, & died on the instant. He was a notorious villain, & supposed to have kidnapped & sent off hundreds of free persons. His associates are in the hands of justice. Vol. 26. p. 96. April 10. 1824.

Woman in London — effects of treadwheel.

A woman was lately taken up in London, for being in the streets intoxicated, but she said she had just been released from two months exercise on the treadwheel, & her guilt was occasioned by the effect of that motion on her.

Vol. 26, p. 276, July 3. 1824.

Extracts from
A Portion of Registry of Arrivals at Philadelphia. Pa. from 1682 to 1686. Manuscript presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by J. Francis Wister, Esq. March 8th. 1882.

Arrivals at Phila, 1682 to 1686.

1682. 7th of 10th mo. The Antelope of Belfast arrived here from Ireland. James Atkinson arrived here as servant, Jno. Ashbrooke, his servant.

Of the 530 arrivals at Philadelphia from 1682 to 1686, as given in this Ms. Register, 337 are of men, women & children, of various occupations & ages & 193 are classed as servants. E. P. M. [illegible]

The Morning Star, Thomas Cuppel, Master, arrived from Liverpool in England, about the 26th 7m. 168-.

Henry Sturtz, Shoemaker, a German. Tim Lotus, Husbandman, a German from Liverpool.

Jm. Morgan & Elizabeth, his wife, both gee, arrived at Philadelphia, in the same Ship, from Liverpool in the 9th month, 1683.

The Jeffries, Thomas Arnold, master, from London, arrived 20th, 1st mo. 1686. Johannes Cassel, a German, his children, Arnold, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah.

Sarah Shoemaker of the Palatinate, Widow, George 23 yrs old, - Abraham 17, Barbary 20 - Isaac 17, Susanna 13, - Elizabeth 11 - Benjamin 10 - all her children.

28th, 11th mo. 1687. The Mermaid, from London, arrived here from London, Peter Bowman, Commander.

Bound at London for 4 yrs.

Pedro Belizo, Servant to Pelm. Lizarde, bound at London for 4 yrs and assuring his arrival in this pro-

Registry Office in London.

in this province, & Registered in — now office in London, erected by Letters patent for that purpose.

Leonard Kratts, & Agnisson, his wife, late of Crelset, near Rotterdam, in Holland, came in the [illegible], Wm. Jeffries, Comd. arrived [illegible] the 6th of 8mo. 1683.

Leonard Teison, his father, & [illegible] Jn. Carll, Jeffries' Ship, James Claypole, mer[illegible] & Helena, his wife, with 7 children & 5 servants, viz: Hugh Mosland & his wife, to serve 4 year. Cissilia Mooley, 4 year, & Ed. Coles, to serve 7 year.

5 servants 1 yrs, - 6 yrs.

Jn. Jeeson, yt. is, the [illegible] & five [illegible], arrived the 17th day of the 7th mo. 1684, at Philadelphia, from Colchester, now designed, in Merionethshire.

Robt. Owen & Jane, his wife, & Lewis, their sone, & Levit boy, named Edward Edwards, for 8 yrs, & 4 servant maids, named Lowry Edwards, for 4 yrs, Margaret Edwards for 4 yrs. Ann Owen for 12 yrs, & Hannah Hall for 3 yrs.

Servant for 8 yrs. Maid for 12 yrs.

From Hallon, in Lancashire, Thos. Dickes, his wife & their Daughters, Rachel, Rebecca, Sibley, & Hester, & Martha & Samuel, their Son.

Mary Pickel with 10 servants.

Mary Pickel & 10 servants, named John Fiddell, for 4 years, Henry Fiddell 4 years, James Yates 5 yrs.

John Hurt 4 yrs. Thomas Fike 4 yrs. John Hedman 4 yrs., Thomas Cynlu 4 yrs. Joseph Ferer, 4 yrs. Jonas Booth 4 yrs. - Joshua Hurt for 4 yrs.

From Lancashire. Wm. Hatton & Eliza. his wife Rebecca, Martha & Elinor Hall, their servants.

Thom. Harrison for 4 yrs. Thomas Harrison for 2 yrs. John Camp, for 4 yrs Lawrence Parker for 4 yrs. Catherine Ewen, for 4 yrs, Mary Hall, for 8 yrs. Eliza Heaman, Hezekiah & Julitte Butler, her daughter, Joseph Hedman, her son, Rebecca Darrow.

Master's Christn.	Children.	Servants.	Time of service.	Payment in money	Acres land.	Time of Freedom.
Robert Turner.		Robt. Greenwoods.	4	8	50	
late of Dublin		Henry Furnace.	4	3s	50	
in Ireland,	Martha	Robt. Stafford.	4	6s	50	
range in the Turner.		Ten. Helon,	4	3	50	11th 8th mo. 1687.
Lyon of		John Reeves.	4	6-10s	50	
Liverpool.		" Eno. Cambridge.	4	-	50	
		Rd. Curtis,	4	3	50	
John Crump, Esq.		Dan Furnace	9	-	50	14th, 8th, mo. 1672.
arrived here		Robt. Greenwoods.	13		50	14th 8th mo. 1675
the 14th, 8th mo,		Lemuel Bradshaw	4	2-10s	50	
1683		Robt. Lloyd,	4	4	50	14th, 8th mo. 1687.
		Wm. Long	4	3	50	
		Henry Hemingworth	2	-	50	14th, 8th mo. 1685
		Nicolas (?) Cales.	4	3	50	14th, 8th mo. 1687
		Ralph Furnace.	6	-	50	14th, 8th mo. 1689.
		Joseph "	4	3	50	14th - 8th mo. 1687.

Table of Robert Turner's servants, time of service, pay in money & land, & time of freedom.

People of Bucks Co. 1677 to 1687.

The America, Joseph Wasey, Mr. from London, Arrived 20th 6th mo. 1683.

Jacob Shoemaker Ind. to Daniel Pastorius.

Jacob Shoemaker, Lime in the Bolsterly in Yorkshire, Servant to Daniel Pastorius & Comp.

James Silloy, servant to ye Society land, Glass maker, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, to serve 4 yrs, at 88 lbs. per annum.

The Ship Delaware, From Bristol in Old England, Jno Moore, Commander, arrived here the 10th of the 8th month, 1686. Thomas Greene, husbandman, & Margaret his wife, Thomas & John Greene, his sons.

Mary Guest, indt for 7 yr.

Mary Guest, his servant for seven years to come, from the 3rd day of May, 1686.

Bucks Co. 1677-1687.

A Register of all the People in the County of Bucks, within the Province of Penna, that have come to settle the said County 1677 to 1687.

[Transcribed from the Original Mss. in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds at Doylestown, Bucks Co. Penna, 1865.

[A Copy of the Register of Marriages in Phila. Pa. from 1682, to 1687" & Register of the People in Bucks Co. Pa., 1677 to 1687, both in modern modern hand, are found among the Mss. of the Library of the Historical Society of Penna.]

Of the 253 ~~arrivals~~ recorded, men listed in the Register of the County of Bucks Co. 82 are classed as servants.

See Phila Vol. 4.

Wm Yardley. William Yardley came his wife, of Knutsford, near Leake, in the County of Chester, in Old England, yeoman, came in the ship called the Friends Adventure the Mr. name Thomas Wall, Arrived in Delaware River, the 28th of the 7th mo. 1682. Children, Thomas, & William Yardley. Servant Andrew Craty to serve 4 yrs, loose the 29th of the 7th month. 1686 to receive 50 Acres of land.

50 A. general allotment. Note. 50 acres of land was the general allotment.

Jon Cooke of Hill, in — hill parish, in the said County of Chester, husbandman, came in the "Friends Adventure", Arrived in Delaware River, the 28th of 7th mo, 1682. Servant named Morris to serve 4 yrs. Loose the 20th of 7th mo. 1686, to have 50 Acres of Lands.

Loose-to 20. 7th m. 1686.

John Rowland, of Selinghurst, in Sussex, husbandman, arrived in Delaware River, with his wife Priscilla, in the Welcome, the Master, Robert Greenway, in the 8th mo, 1682. His servant, Hannah Meredithe, Loose in the 3rd. mo. 1684. - to have 30s per annum & 50 Acres.

Loose.

Thomas Janney. 1683 Thomas Janney of Waith, in the Co. of Chester, yeoman, & Isabella his wife, arrived in Del. River the 4th of 7th mo. 1683, in the Endeavor of London, the Mr. Wm. Geo. Shape. Children, Jacob, Thomas, Abel & Joseph Janney. - Servants, John Weild, to serve 5 yrs.

Profile of Bucks Co. 1677-1687.

Loose the 29th, 7th mo. 1688 - to have 50 A. of lands, & Hannah Faltener, to serve 4 yrs, loose the 29th, 7th mo. 1687, to have 50 A. of lands.

Geo. Hone of Ingmon

Serg. Weaver

arrived in Md.

Geo. Hone of Ingmon, in the parish of Crediton, in the Co. of Devon, Serge Weaver, aged 21, in the parish of Cornish & Kimath, to Mr. Thos. Sinnett, in the 9th mo. 1683, & from there transported to this river, arrived here in the 10th mo. 1683 -

Servant, Thomas Dyer, to serve 4 yrs. Born in the 7th mo. 1667, to have 50 A. of lands.

Lime.

Samuel - [illegible], London, Cooper, arrived in this River, in the Ship, Content, of London, the Mr. Thos. Johnson, in the 8th. mo. 1682. Servants James Crate to serve 4 yrs, loose the 2nd, 12 mo. 1682 - To be paid in grand 10 bushels of corn, at the expiration of his time, to have one cow, one calf, & 50 Acres of land.

Hay - 10 bushels corn, 1 cow, 1 calf, & 50 A.

Mary Crate, to serve [illegible] the 10th, 8mo, 1681. To have 4s. wages.

4s. wages.

John Clough, of Cocker, in the Co. of Lancaster, yeoman, & Hannah, his wife, arrived in this River, in the 7th mo. 1683, in the Ship the Friendship of Liverpool, the Master Robert Crossman. His son, John Clough, his servants, George Gleaves, & Isabell, his wife, to

serve 4 yrs. - loose in the 9th mo. 1687. -- George Gleaway, their child, to serve to the age of 21 yrs.

Child to serve till 21.

These servants below came in the ship, the "Friends Adventure", the Mr. Thomas Hale, arrived in the River the 28th of the 7th mo. 1682, & are servants to Randolph Blackshaw.

Wm Bewsy - to serve 4 yrs. to have 50 A. of land.
Ralph Mattall - " " " " " " " " "
Ralph Cunil " " " " " " " " "
Rodger Bradbury, to serve 4 yrs. loose the 9th mo. 1686, to have 50 acres of lands. Mary Bradbury to serve 4 yrs. loose the 9th mo. 1686.

These arrived in the Provident with Randolph. -
Elinor, the wife of the said Rodger Bradbury, & Rose not, Joseph, sons to the said Roger & Elinor, the said Randolph sold in Maryland, Martha Bradbury to serve 4 years loose the 9th month, 1686, to have 50 ackers of lands.

Martha Bradbury sold in Md.

James Harrison, about 57 years of age, & Helen in the County of Lancaster, shoemaker, & Anne, his wife, about 61, aged, came from Liverpool town, on this province in the ship, the Redmigeon, of Liverpool, the 5th, 7th month, 1682, the Mr. James, & arrived at Choptank [now called Choptank River, in the Eastern Shore of Md.] in Md. the 2nd. 7th mo. following, being brought safe through

Arrive in Choptank, Md.

the servants of the Master, is arrived at Aqueamene in this province, the 15th, 11th mo. 1682. Tabe, his daughter, wife to Phinehas Pemberton. His servants. - Joseph Howard. - Alice Stevenson, to serve 4 yrs. Lease the 2nd day of 9th mo. 1686, to have 50 A. of lands. -- Agnes Harrison, his mother, came at the same time, aged about 81 years.

Agnes Harrison 81 yrs. old.

Governor's servants arrive.

[illegible] Iles, in the Co. of [illegible], is [illegible], his wife, came in the ship Promission, & arrived at [illegible], 1st, is [illegible]. [illegible], Dewey, [illegible], they is [illegible], to serve to the Governor they came.

Jacob Hall of Mayfield, in the County of Chester, Yeoman, & [illegible], his wife, arrived in Pa., the 1st day of the 12th mo. 1684, in the [illegible] of Lord [illegible], the Mr. Edward Bacon, & [illegible] arrived, the 5th. 3rd mo. 1685.

Freedom dues.

Servants. William Jackson, to serve 4 yrs. lease the 24th. 12th mo. 1685 to have meat & drink, washing & lodging & 6s per annum.

Ann Reynolds to serve 4 yrs. lease the 25th 1st mo. 1687. to have meat, drink, washing & lodging & £210s per annum.

Joseph Cornishead to serve 4 yrs. to lease 30th 10th mo. 1688 to have meat, drink & washing & £4. per annum.

servants to the said Thomas Watson, viz: in the Ship Philip, of London, Capt. Lamont, Mr. in the River, the 5th of the 2nd, mo. 1685.

Jacob Hill, to serve 2 yrs, to be loose 25th 3rd mo, 687. to have one new suit of apparell, & also necessaries during the said term, & all the provision thereof & have one new suit of cloaths & 100. pickers of land.

Mr. Hazelwyet, to serve 3 yrs, to be loose the 28th. 3rd mo. 688. to have apparell & other necessaries during the term & the land allowed to government.

John Cutler, a Palesman, in Towand, in York shire, ca. a. in the Ship, the Rebecca, of Liverpool the Mr. James Skinner, arrived in this river the 31st day of the 8th mo. 1685.

His Servants.—

Jno. Hurdie, to serve 4 yrs & a half. loose 30th of 2nd. month, 1690.

James Molony, son to James Molony, of Liverpool, about 3 mo. of age, & is to serve to the age of 22 yrs. Loose the Court Rolls.

Jasper Dankers & Peter Sluyter, " agents of the Labadists

Journal of a Voyage to New York and a tour in several of the American Colonies in 1679-80. By Gaspar Dankers and Peter Sluyter of Wiewarden in Friesland. Translated from the Original Manuscript in Dutch for the Long Island Historical Society, & edited by Henry C. Murphy, Foreign corresponding Secretary of the Society. Brooklyn, 1867.

Dankers & Sluyter were the agents of the Labadists,

[illegible] a pietist, a religious enthusiast, who shortly after established a community at Bohemia Manor in Maryland which was presided over by Sluyter. It was of short duration, many short lived, according to Daniel Dennis, who visited it, in 1702, before 1706.]

It is said in the Introduction that "Sluyter departed from the principles of the Society, especially in entertaining slavery & dealing in slaves. It was charged against him particularly that he was extremely cruel against towards his slaves." p. XLIII.

Sluyter dealt in slaves.

On Thurs. Nov. 30. 1679. being at the house of Mr. John Moll, who was a person of considerable distinction in the affairs of Newcastle & Delaware, for many years, the travelers make the following comments,

"The dwellings were very badly appointed, especially for such a man as Mord. Moll. There were no persons there save some servants & negroes, the commander being a Swede. There was no place to retire to, nor a chair to sit on, or a bed to sleep on. For their usual food the servants have nothing but maize bread to eat, & water to drink, which sometimes is not very good & scarcely enough for them, yet they are compelled to work hard. They are brought from England in great numbers into Md, Virginia & the Menades & sold each one according to

John Moll of Newcastle.

servants & negroes

corn bread

brought from Eng. & sold.

indentures, for a certain term of years, four, five, six, seven or more, and then they are but mere slaves of thousands, compelled to spend their lives here & in Virginia, & elsewhere in planting that vile tobacco, which all ranches give smoke, & is for the most part miserably abused. It is the chief article of trade in the country. If they only wished it, they could have every thing for the support of life in abundance, for their land and opportunity sufficient for that end; but this insatiable avarice must be fed & refined by the bloody sweat of these poor slaves.

p. 192.

Passage. 75 Guilders.

"The price for our passage in Amsterdam to New York, in New Netherlands, was 75 Guilders for each person, payable in Holland." p. 1.

Md. & Va

Maryland & Virginia. Servants & negroes are employed in the culture of tobacco, who are brought from other places to be sold to the highest bidders, the servants for a term of years only, but the negroes forever, & may be sold by their masters to other planters as many times as their masters choose, that is, the servants until their term is fulfilled, & the negroes for life. These men, old & young, each make, when they are able to work, from 2,500 to 3000 pounds, even 3500 pounds of tobacco a year, & some of the masters & their wives who were born here in wretchedness, do the same. The servants & negroes after they have worn themselves down the whole day, &, gone home to rest, have yet to grind & pound the grain, which is usually maize, for their meals

Servants brought for term of yrs.

negroes for life.

for it is an honourable thing. Voyage to New York &c.

& all their families, as well as themselves, & all the money, to cost.' h. 216.

I must also say this of the captain, that he was well-known in London, & in all Boston, as a very good & honest man; all & was astonished when I saw & heard the following circumstances:

A poor servant, who had served his time out in New England, came to him in Boston, & asked if he could go over with him; he promised to use best in working like any other sailor for his passage, as he still understood his work. The captain told him he might go with him. Since we were at sea, this person was sick several days, when he recovered let as well as he could, but, it is true, he did not do all that an experienced sailor could have done. When we arrived in the North Sea, the captain made a memorandum, on which this poor fellow promised to pay half the passage money, that is, 30 guilders, when he arrived in London. He called him, & read it to him, & told him, because he could not work like a good sailor, he must sign that writing, if he did not do so, he would sell him again when he reached London, which he assured him would be done. The man began to complain & cry, saying he had not so promised, but he could work like any other, & do as well as he could. But, notwithstanding his crying &

Men sold for not being able to work their passage as sailors.

exception, he had to sign the paper or be sold. He was, however, released the sooner & little, one captain, though, it says the other was not satisfied without to claim, enough he had had some enough. It seems he had some friends in London, who paid the amount.

pp. 418-19.

"History of New Sweden; or the Settlements on the River Delaware." By Peter Acrelius, Provost of the Swedish Churches in America, & Rector of the Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Del. Translated from the Swedish, with an Introduction & notes, by William H. Reynolds, D.D. Published under the joint auspices of the Historical Society of Penna. & Del. Phila. 1874.

Chapter III on the Administration under Gov. Alexander Hinoyosa, & Vice-Gov. W. Beckman.

Stuyvesant directed Beckman to remain at Altena, Christina, & cultivate land, & have five or six servants here. But he was himself without any means for this, & no man had the right to trade, either with the Indians or with the English. But he had already made known that Gov. Hinoyosa had assented the right to hold the land & traffic. Fifty savoyers had landed in the last year, who were at the same time farmers & soldiers, receiving 100 guilders pay per year, also 6 or 7 girls who were to keep house for them. These women had engaged themselves in Holland to serve for a term of years in the colony, for the expenses of their voyage. But Hinoyosa had hired out some of them for his own profit

Servants & Vice Gov. Beckman at Christina Ed.

50 6 or 7 girls from Holland ~~engaged~~ indentured themselves to pay expenses of passage

Acrelius – History of New Sweden. –

at the yearly wages of 60, 70, or 80 guilders. p. 100.

Trade with N. Ireland –

Trade in commerce, to Ireland we sent, [from the country on both banks of the Delaware,] slaves, ship-timber, walnut boards, tar, turpentine, pitch, iron, leather with a good quantity of tag lock, cash & bills of exchange. Thence are brought linen – white, striped & checked – servants & emigrants. All else is prohibited.

Servants & emigrants brought from Ireland.

With Rotterdam has sprung up a very profitable commerce in the transportation of German & Irish emigrants. The ships go to S. Carolina, where a cargo of rice is taken in, & duty paid, to England; after which they go to Rotterdam. Thence the people are conveyed to Phila. Each person has to pay about 350 florins, (copper coin), for the passage. Those, who have no means of payment are sold for 3, 4, or 5 years. p. 145-6.

Trade in servants with Rotterdam, thence to S. Carolina, thence to England, & then to Phila.

The parsonage of the Swedish church in Christina, was in 1742, old & ruinous. The inventory found in it was of but little value. The negress, Iro, some years before, had been bought for the price of 50 rix dollars, was old & crippled, & being set up at auction was sold for Seven Shillings. For the rest, there was the cow, one walnut table, two chairs, some old tin plates & tin spoons, which were turned over to the pastor. p. 273.

Negress taken by the parsonage in Christina, sold for 7s.

Mease. Picture of Phila; --- Appleton's Cyclopedia, 207

Picture of Philadelphia, &c by James Mease. M.D. Phila, 1811.

Catholics in Phila. before 1733 few.

Previous to the year 1733, the few Catholics who then resided in Phila, held meetings for religious worship in a private building, & were occasionally visited by ministers from the Cath. old colony of Md, who were regularly appointed to the Cap.

In 1733, the Rev. Mr. Cranton, was formally commissioned by the proper authority in Maryland, & the ground was purchased near Fourth St. & south of Walnut St. & a small chapel erected, & one story. It was dedicated to St. Joseph, & was enlarged, as the society increased. St. Joseph's Church, 1733

There are now, 1811, four chapels in Phila, & it is computed that there 13,000 members in the city & suburbs. p. 207.

Appleton's Cyclopedia, 1864. Article on Roman Catholic Church.

It is estimated by intelligent & judicious investigators that there is on an average 2000 Roman Catholics to each priest in the U.S. On the calculation there were, in 1860, 4,400,000 Catholics in the U.S. The increase has been for many years much more rapid than the increase of the nation. It seems that in 1808, there was only one Catholic to 68 Protestants; in 1830, one to 27; in 1840, one to 15; in 1850, one to 11; in 1860, one to seven. That is, the increase between 1840 & 1860 was 125 upon each hundred, while the nation increased only by 36 to a hundred; between 1830 & 1860 the increase was 107 upon a hundred, while the nation increased only 30 upon a hundred. Should things

Statistics of R. C. in U. S.

Appleton's Cyclopedia — National Annals.

go on only as they have hitherto done, the Catholic will be one fifth of the whole population in 1870, & nearly one third before 1900. p. 725.

Appleton's Cyclopedia, 1865, Article on Roman Catholic Church, The Roman Catholic Population of the U.S. is estimated at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 inhabitants. The following table exhibits the progress from 1808 to 1861

Increase of R.C.s in U.S. from 1808 to 1861.

Provinces	Bishops	Vicars	Priests	Churches	Stations	Missions	Seminaries
1808.	1	1	2	68	80	...	2
1830.	1	11	10	232	230	...	9
1840.	1	16	17	482	454	358	18
1850.	3	27	27	1081	1073	505	29
1854.	7	41	39	1574	1712	746	34
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1860.	7	43	49	2235	2385	1128	48
1861.	7	45	46	2317	2517	1278	49

p. 748.

National Annals.

Black laws an injury to those from Europe.

1822. A petition was presented to the General Assembly on behalf of day labourers, stating that the practice of blacks being employed was a great disadvantage to those who had emigrated from Europe for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood; that they were poor & honest;

they therefore hoped a law would be prepared on the prevention of employment to the blacks.

Not sanctioned. The Assembly resolved "that the principle was dangerous & injurious to the Republic, & ought not to be sanctioned by the House." Watson's Annals, Vol. 1st, p. 98.

X. C. Churches in Phila. The Roman Catholic Churches. Pennsylvania, while yet a colony, respected & exercised the unfettered rights of conscience in matters of religion. In this respect it was more indulgent & free than the parent country, so that when we would countenance freedom of religious exercise, there were those among us, jealous of parental correction, who cried "Church & State in danger". So this cause probably arose the caution of Penn, in his letter of 1708, to James Logan, saying: "Little these is a complaint against your government, that you super public made in a scandalous manner; pray send the matter of fact, for ill use is made of it against us here".

Wm. Penn to Logan — 1708, against R. Cs

This early-mentioned mass probable had its origin in the frame building once a Coffee House, on the north west corner of Front & Walnut Sts. Samuel Coates, the late aged owner of that lot, has told me when he received the premises from his uncle Raynal, he told him, jocosely, to remember it was holy ground & had been consecrated as a chapel.

Coffee-House, Front & Walnut, consecrated ground.

There was a Roman Chapel near the city of Phila. as early as 1727: at that time, Elizabeth McGawley an Irish lady & single, brought over a number of tenant-

1729 E. McGawley.

ny, & with them settled on the land, now Miss Dickerson's, on the road leading from Nicetown to Frankford; connected with her house, now standing opposite to Saint Peter's, she had the said chapel, ... It may be a question whether the aforesaid Roman chapel was not here before Elizabeth's Mr Farley settled there, even from the earliest origin of the city, & that such chapel was set there for Romish Catholics, because their origin, however inveterate a Saint's intolerant spirit, was not so to most protestants then in power; for we may remember that one of Penn's letters from England, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, says, "It has been a reproach to me here with the officers of the Crown, that you have suffered the scandal of mass to be publicly celebrated." To avoid such offence, this chapel may have been at an inconvenient distance & as if in secrecy, ... None of the parishioners among us, I am satisfied, have any idea of any older chapel than the one now in Willing's alley, built in 1753, & now called the oldest. The Rev. Dr. Carroll, of the Catholic Church, assured me that they have no records in India, than that in the said alley.

Ur. Penn.

Scandals of mass.

We, however, know that Gov. Gordon, in 1734, informed the Council that a house had been erected in the out Pl, (probably Pl. possess) for the open celebration of mass, contrary to the statutes of William the Third.

The Council advised him to consult his superiors at home, In the meantime they judged them protected by the charter, which allowed "liberty of conscience."

No. of R.C. in Pa. in 1757. about 2000.

In the year 1757, Mr. Gordine, the popish priest, made a report of the Catholics in Penna. at the request of the Governor, viz: in Penna. 130; in Newcastle Co. 40, The whole number, in all the state, including Germans, &c. men, women & children, about 2000 souls.

Watson's Annals, Vol. 1st. pp. 452-3-4.

The Irish Race, in the Past & the Present. By the Rev. Aug. J. Thébaud. S.J. New York. 1874.

The Abbé Ferrand in his book on Ireland under British Rule, gives the following statistics, "In 1672, the total population of Ireland was 1.100.000. (it is to be remembered that this was after the massacres & transportations of Cromwell's period.) Of that number, 800,000 were Catholics. 60.000 were Dissenters, 150,000 were Church of Ireland men. p. 302.

Catholic pop. of Ireland in 1672. 800.000

The census of 1841 & 1851 contained no information on this important subject: viz. the proportion of Catholic & Protestants.

"The silence of the Blue Books had given rise, among the Protestant press of England & Ireland, to the opinion, too hastily, adopted on the Continent by publicists of great weight, that emigration & famine had restituted in the equalization of the numbers of Protestants & Catholics in Ireland." p. 303.

Prots. & R.C.s equalized by emigration.

1762 - price of necessaries doubled - wages the same as in Wm. 3rd's time.

Matthew O'Connor, describing the condition of the mass of the Irish in 1762, says. "Since the days of King William, the price of the necessaries of life had trebled, & the day's hire - fourpence - had continued .... the peasant had no resource; not trade or manufactures they were discouraged; not emigration to France - the vigilance of government precluded foreign enlistment; not emigration to America, his poverty precluded the means. Ireland, the land of his birth, became his prison, where he counted the days of his misery in the deepest despondency." p. 311.

Bitter prejudice of Eng. agt Irish R.C.

England, through mere fanatical hatred of everything Catholic, deprived herself for a whole century of the services of a people, forming to day more than half of her army & navy, whose efforts have helped to cover her flag with honor, & whose memorable absence from the English ranks at Fontenoy wrung that bitter expression from the heart of Geo. II, when the victorious tide of the English battle was rolled back, by the Irish brigade, "Cursed be the hand which deprive me of such infantry." p. 313.

Geo. III. on Irish R.C. Soldiers.

Gaffney Hist of Ireland.

Gaffney's History of Ireland; Quotation from, p. 321.

Swift to Pope. Irish gentry on the coal quays.

Dr. Myles Byrne, in his "Irish at Home & Abroad" in speaking of the disappearance of the Irish gentry, says. "This gave rise to Swift's observation to Pope: "If you would see the gentry of Ireland, you must look for them

on the coal-quay or in the liberty.

Century – " blacksmiths mechanics rope makers.

Thus, in my youth, the "Dean", the head of one of the most powerful & distinguished of our sects, was a blacksmith. I have often seen a mechanic, named James Duncan, who was said to be a descendant of James Duncan, Earl of Lenrick; and the Clewers, (Lord Viscount Leitrim) was the son of Mrs. Lynch, who carried on the business of a rope-maker. pp. 340-341.

Dr. Maddenstown "Connection of Ireland with England" referred to. p. 346.

Many Prot. Prots. in hon. of liberty of conscience to R.Cs

Many Protestants, like the Bishop of Down, Grattan, & others, have always seen him in their demand for freedom to all, & have remained the stanchest supporters of Catholic rights. What we have hitherto called James's Ulster colony, thus was reduced to the Orange party, & in that sense, the volunteer movement was a real & permanent benefit to the country. p. 347.

Irish shipped to plantations.

There was yet another class of involuntary Irish exiles; these shipped to the "plantations" of America, to the "tobacco & sugar" islands, to Virginia & Jamaica, but principally to the Barbadoes. p. 382.

Labor " North South.

The great question for all those transatlantic establishments was that of labor; but in the South it was more difficult of solution than in the North, where Europeans could work in the fields, a thing scarcely possible in the tropics. p. 384.

Bristol firms engaged in transporting men & women to A.

Names of Bristol firms concerned in the shipping of men & women to America, furnished by Mr. Prendergast, Mrs. James Pollock & Leader, Mr. Robert O'Leonard, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, Sullivan North & John Johnson. p. 381.

6,400 Irish shipped in 4 yrs to A.

It is calculated that, in four years, those English firms of slave-dealers had shipped 6,400 Irish men & women, boys & maidens, to the British colonies of N. America. p. 383.

Irish shipped

Not men & women & children, but private men were hunted down & shipped off to the same American plantations; p. 386.

Paul Cachin.

Paul Cachin, an aged, priest, sick & destitute, was in 1656, ordered to Carrickfergus, to be transplanted to the Barbados. (Cromwellian Settlement) p. 386.

Celtic Language in Barbados.

Celtic Language spoken in Barbados in 1871. by negro porters & longshoremen. p. 387.

1000 boys & 1000 girls. to Ja.

The "Minute of State Papers" disclose the fact that 1000 boys & 1000 girls, taken in Ireland by force, were despatched to Jamaica, &c. p. 388.

The boys to work on sugar & tobacco plantations, & the girls to lead a life of shame in the harems of Jamaica planters! p. 389.

Some sent to the "saints" of N.E.

Such of them as were sent North, were to be distributed among the "saints" of N.E. to be shamed by the said "saints" as "idolaters, vipers, young reprobates" &c. p. 391.

R. C. wedded to the soil of Ireland.

When the Irish Catholics turned neither to know nor care any more for foreign countries; & no race in Europe, from the 9th to the 18th century, showed itself so completely wedded to the soil, & incapable of the thought of spreading abroad. p. 371.

At the time when the Protestant Irish went to America, where they mingled with congenial minds in the Puritan lands of N. England, the Catholics still turned, as before, to Spain & France. p. 372.

1762 First emigration of Irish R. C's to A.

1762. This is the first instance we meet with of Irish Catholics, emigrating to America, at least in comparatively large bodies. Exception of Irish Prot. & Irish Catholics compared. p. 372.

No liberty of conscience to papists, N.

Archdale, a quaker, Gov. of S. Carolina, urged liberal measures towards us, but the colonial Legislature consented to concede liberty of conscience on all Christians, with the exception of "Papists". p. 373.

Gov. Spotswood, Church of England.

Spotswood, Gov. of Va. in 1711, wrote to Eng. "This government is in perfect peace & tranquility, under a due obedience to royal authority, & a gentlemanly conformity to the Church of England. p. 393.

R. C. alone disfranchised in America

The Catholics alone were disfranchised on the soil which, long before Locke pleaded for toleration, or Penn for religious freedom, they had chosen, not as their own asylum only, but with Catholic liberality, as the asylum of every persecuted sect;

A Catholic, the dis. o.m. of A. — In the land which Catholics had opened for Protestants, the Catholic inhabitant was the sole victim to Anglican intolerance. p. 394.

As late as the end of the Revolutionary War, the Catholics of Phila. were compelled to hide away their worship in a small chapel, surrounded by buildings whose only access was a dark & winding alley still in existence a few years back. It is known that Penn himself, in 1708, forbade mass to be celebrated in the colony. First Catholick churches in Phila. New jersey, liberty of conscience, to all but papists. p. 394.

N. J. agt. papists.

Peter Ury, hanged in 1741 for being a priest. 395.

Maryland. Not fully tolerated in Md. p. 395.

Irish woman hanged for a witch. Poor Irishwoman, named Glover, hanged for a witch, 396.

Miss McGauley — Phila. Miss McGauley, kept a priest in her house, in cog. 397. No. of priests small. 397.

Bishop Carroll, born in a chapel house — John Carroll, first Bishop & Archbishop of Baltimore, born Jan. 8. 1735. in a chapel house. p. 398.

Catholics numerous in the Middle & Southern States. 398.

Columbus Holy sepulchre. — Columbus in search of Asia, & the holy sepulchre, when he stumbled on the New World. p. 399.

Catholics in N. States liberty. — The emigration of Irish Catholics to the Northern States, the means of creating a spirit of liberality. p. 101.

French priests in the South, 25 yrs. after Revolution

In the time of the Union of Ireland & England, 1800, the number of immigrants increased suddenly & rapidly. French secular priests & clergymen, of the first 25 yrs. of the Republic, were intrusted with the care of the infant church, in the South. p. 402

J.M. C. E. Clarke's Lives of the American Bishops, referred to p. 402.

Not 100 R.Cs in N.Y. in 1785

In 1785, only 25,000 Catholics in the U.S. New York City could not get out of a hundred Catholics. p. 403.

Abbé L. Nobre Boston.

" First Catholic Congregation in Boston under charge of the Abbé La Poire, a French navy-chaplain. p. 404.

Miss Alice Lalor, came to this country in 1799, assisted in founding a religious order in the U.S. the Visitation Nuns. p. 404.

Bishop Carroll born in the house of Wm. Penn. p. 404.

Many Irish immigrants in 1801

Many Irish landed at New York in 1800. p. 405. Philip Ferris.

1823 - 8 priests only in N.Y., & half N.J.

" Causes of Emigration from 1818 to 1850.

In 1823, Bishop Connolly visited his entire diocese. Only 8 priests at that time in the State of New York & one only in N.J. pp. 406 7.

Causes of Irish emigration from 1818 to 1850. 1st. The wretched state of the vast majority of the Irish at the best times. 2nd. The periodical famines which have regularly visited the Island, since the beginning of last century. p. 408.

D. Emmet firmly opposed to these various fancy projects

of emigration en masse, suggested by numerous British writers,
People obliged to fly, from 1815 to 1845. It eventually became a dire necessity to the Celtic race, because, from 1845 to 1849, the rate of emigration began to rise fast, so, that 1850, it amounted to upwards 26,000 & 30,000. Mr. de Beaumont could not see how 2,000,000 could be transported at once. Nor were they. But he did not foresee that in the 20 years succeeding that in which he wrote, more than 3,500,000 would actually be shipped from the Island. p. 413.
3,500,000 came in 20 yrs.

Up to 1848, the greater number emigrated to Canada; and that each, yet shortly after 1840, the greater number went directly to the U.S. ... "The English Emigration Commissioners had the honesty to say, conclusively, that the rush to the U.S. was in consequence of their desire to avoid dwelling under the English flag. p. 413. The cause of their first emigrating largely to Canada, was not on account of the greater facility in practicing their religion, Montreal & Quebec entirely Catholic cities. p. 414.
Avoid dwelling under English flag.
Canada Catholic.

Half a million English speaking persons arrived in Canada between 1813 & 1837. Three-fourths Irish. — From 1839 to 1849 — 128,000 Irish arrived in Canada 30,000 a year. p. 416.
128,000 to Canada in 10 yrs.

Father Burke, while Burke, inhibited upon opening a Catholic school in Halifax, N.S. "Intended for the Protestant inmates.
Father Burke.
Halifax Catholic School. Protestants

Mr. Sparks tells of 415 families, comprising 2000 individuals all Irish, transported to U.C. Canada, from Cork, in British ships, under the auspices of the government. p. 418.

Increase of R. C. — " more priests.

Irish in U.S. increase, cause freedom of religion & more priests. 418.

After 1820, Irish the west. Growth of N.S. Wales.

Migr. to 1820, settled in seaport cities. 1826, in wide state: in U.S. began to swarm with Irish, & they began to spread over the great west. p. 420.

Population of New South Wales in 1810 – 5300, – in 1861, more than 700.000, gold. p. 421.

1846. Famine pauper. Catholics 20 yrs. of age, no religious act. Cities " large churches.

1835. 2,300,000 pauper, of the agricultural classes of Ireland. 1846, great famine. p. 426.

In 1834, Irish bp. Lincoln, of Lin., said there are places in which there are Catholics of 20 yrs. of age, who have not yet had an opportunity of performing one single act of their religion. 434.

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Philadelphia. Press, Oct, 10. 1874.

Inevitable Emigration.

[From the London Cosmopolitan, Sept. 17, 1874.]

For some time past, especially since the fall of Sedan, a very earnest effort has been made to arrest the tide of emigration from the Old World to the New. The panic, which, beginning in September, 1873, in America, has more or less extended over the area of civilization, has served to diminish those large additions to the population of the United States which have contributed so much to its wealth and prosperity; but it is worthy of notice that the causes which have attracted so many of the peoples of Europe to the great Republic of the West are not likely to be permanently affected, neither by the obstacles interposed by Germany nor by the apparently concerted efforts of the British newspapers. A very remarkable letter from New York in the London *Observer* of Sunday last—perhaps the most authoritative paper of its class—describing the State Emigrant Landing depot at Castle Garden, New York city, will do more to strengthen the cause of emigration to America than any of the efforts to weaken it. In fact, the New York letter in the *Observer* is an unconscious and overwhelming answer to many of the accusations of the other London papers. If it be true that such extraordinary pains are taken to promote the comfort of the new citizens coming from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continental nations, then certainly there can be little truth in the extravagant assertion that had been made that persons leaving this and other countries only go to encounter new hardships and fresh trials on the other side of the ocean. In this letter there is a detailed statement of the organization in New York, which proves its success in promoting safety in landing the emigrant, and his security when landed; his relief from the importunities of the land-sharks who throng all seaport towns; his guidance in his future course, and his protection from imposition on the part of cabmen, railroad and steamboat porters, and lodging-house keepers. If the emigrant is sick he is immediately transferred to the great hospital on Ward's Island. If he be in good health he is taken to the Rotunda, a large circular building in the centre of the great depot, which covers 50,000 square feet, and has a dome for ventilation seventy-five feet high, divided into compartments for the different nationalities. The emigrants are then registered—their names and their former residences—and are immediately sent forth to the different destinations they have selected for themselves. Their baggage is then carefully assorted and distributed, after which it is sent, free of charge, to the steamboats or railroads which are to take them to their future homes. Those who desire to stay in the city have their little property distributed in the same way. They get their money changed for United States currency at reasonable rates fixed by law. There is an "Information Department," where the emigrant may at once discover the post office of their relations. The most interesting part of the scene is one which we have more than once witnessed on the arrival of an army of these new-comers—the calling out of their respective names by an officer appointed for that purpose. He says, "John Brown, of Aston, Berks?" "Here," shouts an eager lad. "Yonder is your mother," as he directs the lad to the waiting-room. And this is indefinitely repeated amidst an excitement difficult to describe. Some of the emigrants cannot read, and immediately a clerk is provided, who talks their own language, to write to their friends. William Edwards, of Kansas, cannot come to meet his father in New York, so he sends the railway fare to the treasurer of the institution. The old man is put into a comfortable car and sent 2,000 miles rejoicing to meet his boy. There is another department called "The Labor Exchange," where male and female emigrants are waiting to be hired. Here may be found assembled many of the most respectable ladies of New York, and many men anxious to employ the new labor that has just arrived. The importance of this arrangement may be inferred from the fact that in 1868 the agency found employment for 31,143 emigrants—18,114 males and 13,029 females. In 1869 these figures rose to 22,844 males and 12,111 females. The hospital for the sick consists of a vast building, with a corridor 400 feet in length, two stories in height, including a nursery or children's home, a refuge building, &c. Nothing is more striking in this letter than the statement that the money-value of these emigrants, at an annual rate of 300,000 souls, is, to the United States, nearly four hundred millions of dollars—more than one million per day. No cause, however, stimulates emigration more than the apprehension of war. The fact that Germany and France put their entire male population in the army from 19 to 21, contrasted with the other fact that in the United States the moment an emigrant lands he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, with the exception of suffrage, to enjoy which he must undergo a probation of five years, constitutes an irresistible temptation, added to the uncommon inducements explained by the letter in the *Observer*, which are further increased by the inducement that he can purchase land at six shillings an acre, or, at most, for twelve shillings, situated in the richest territories of the Union. When the stranger reaches Chicago, 900 miles from New York, he finds a house on the cars ready made to his hands, which he carries with him to his destination at a small cost, and which requires very little labor to put up on the farm he has located for himself. These buildings are in sections, including doors, windows, floors, walls, glass, locks, supplemented by cheap household utensils and agricultural implements, even to the seeds. If he desires to remain on the Atlantic coast he will find hundreds of thousands of cheap lands in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, not more than five or ten hours from New York. Of course, he must pay more for these lands than if he travelled 2,000 miles to Kansas or Minnesota. With all our free-trade convictions it is impossible to deny that the incentive of high wages paid to labor of all sorts in the United States does have a powerful influence, and even if we were disposed to question or to deny the fact as a consequence of protection, the large exodus of skilled workmen from England must be admitted. Not less effective is the common school system of America. By the census of 1870, we find that in that year there were 5,120,052 male and 5,118,008 female children in the public schools of the United States, taught entirely free; and in this noble work $64,030,673 were spent, of which $58,855,507 came from taxation or out of the public funds. Discount the United States by everything that is alleged against it, by the frequent defalcations of many officials, by what we conceive to be the evil influence of a too widely extended suffrage, it must be borne in mind that these are evils which can hardly affect the emigrant, as we believe they are evils which must be cured in the course of time by the better example of Great Britain. Emigration is inevitable; the very pause in the current since the panic of 1873 only accumulates the desire of our poor men to go to other fields. When we consider that all these treasures are found in a country at peace with itself, governed by an elective administration, and protected by an army of not more than 35,000 men, blest with a fair climate, where the emigrant can have the offer of cheap land in the North or South, we think we are justified in saying that emigration to America is among the absolute inevitabilities of the future.

Landing of emigrants in New York,

Recognition of friends,

Value of emigrants to U. S. $400,000,000 per annum,

10,000,000 school-children in U. S. in 1870,

The immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday numbered 766. The steamer Thuringia brought 445, the Glamorgan 11, and the City of Antwerp 310. At this season of the year the immigration consists principally of Germans from the Province of Mecklenburg. They are almost all farmers, who, having disposed of their property in the old country at the end of harvest, come here well provided with money, and at once settle in the Western States, where they become industrious residents. About 50 families of Mennonites, who arrived on Wednesday, started for the West yesterday by the Erie Railway. Oct 30 - 1874

N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 30th. 1874.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

PARKMAN'S CANADA.

THE OLD REGIME IN CANADA. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. 12mo. pp. 445. Little, Brown, & Co.

Louis 14th.

The peopling of Canada, according to the piquant narrative of the author, was mainly due to Louis XIV. Prior to his accession, the whole population did not exceed twenty-five hundred. He had scarcely attained his majority, when the shipment of emigrants to the colony was made a systematic business. Most of them were drawn from the northwestern provinces. Although some writers have denounced them in unmeasured terms, they seem in the main to have been a decent peasantry. A part of them could read and write, and some had a little money. The method of supplying the new settlers with wives, was without any tinge of romance. Girls were taken from the hospitals, which were rather asylums for the poor than houses for the sick. Complaints, however, were soon heard that women from the cities made indifferent partners, and peasant girls, accustomed to field work, were demanded in their place. But officers as well as men wanted wives, and a request was made for a consignment of young ladies. "The character of these candidates for matrimony has not escaped the pen of slander. The caustic La Hontan, writing fifteen or twenty years after, draws the following sketch of the mothers of Canada: 'After the regiment of Carignan was disbanded, ships were sent out freighted with girls of indifferent virtue, under the direction of a few pious old duennas, who divided them into three classes. These vestals were, so to speak, piled one on the other in three different halls, where the bridegrooms chose their brides as a butcher chooses his sheep out of the midst of the flock. There was wherewith to content the most fantastical in these three harems; for here were to be seen the tall and the short, the blond and the brown, the plump and the lean; everybody, in short, found a shoe to fit him. At the end of a fortnight not one was left. I am told that the plumpest were taken first, because it was thought that, being less active, they were more likely to keep at home, and that they could resist the Winter cold better. Those who wanted a wife applied to the directresses, to whom they were obliged to make known their possessions and means of livelihood before taking from one of the three classes the girl whom they found most to their liking. The marriage was concluded forthwith, with the help of a priest and a notary, and the next day the governor-general caused the couple to be presented with an ox, a cow, a pair of swine, a pair of fowls, two barrels of salted meat, and eleven crowns in money.'" This sketch of the girls, Mr. Parkman regards as a malicious caricature. From the commencement of the colony, it was always the practice to send back to France women of this class, as soon as they became notorious. Still mistakes would occur. "Along with the honest people," complains Mother Mary, "comes a great deal of *canaille* of both sexes, who cause a great deal of scandal." It was found that some of the young women who had been married at Quebec had husbands at home. The priests became cautious in tying the knot. It was then ordered that each girl should obtain a certificate from the curé or magistrate of her parish that she was free to marry. The annual consignment of young women was shipped to Quebec in charge of a matron appointed by the King. Her task was not an easy one, for the troop under her care was apt to consist of what Mother Mary facetiously called "mixed goods." An ample bazar was provided for the inspection of the damsels. The awkward young peasant or the rugged soldier was required to choose a bride without delay. The new settler was at once enticed and driven into wedlock. Bounties were offered on early marriages. Each young man who married before the age of twenty, and each girl who married before the age of sixteen, received twenty livres, exclusive of the dowry presented by the king. This varied greatly in form and value. It was sometimes a house with provisions for eight months. More often it was fifty livres in household supplies, besides a barrel or two of salted meat. No mercy was shown to the obdurate bachelor. Unmarried men were forbidden to hunt, fish, trade with the Indians, or go into the woods under any pretense whatever. In short, they were made as miserable as possible. The success of these measures was complete. No sooner did the vessels arrive than the young men went to get wives, and the number was so great that they were often married by thirties at a time. "Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, Hymen, if not Cupid, was whipped into a frenzy of activity. Dollies de Casson tells us of a widow who was married afresh before her late husband was buried."

Peopling of Canada.

Officers' wives.

Married by thirties.

SHELF No. .....

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